# BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.*

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1840. 3,232.


## BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

## *COPPER PLATE PRINTING.*

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Novr. 2 1840.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, 3ixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions... ..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.... ..... Rs. 1

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. | Rs. | 1 |
| Ship's Articles..... | ,, | 1 |
| Policies of Insurance..... | ,, | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set.... | Ans. | 8 |
| Interest Bonds.... ..... | ,, | 8 |
| Bills of Lading..... | ,, | 8 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | ,, | 8 |

Bombay, 30th October 1840.

## SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

TOMORROW the 3d Nov. BLACKWELL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at the usual hour, pieces of unbleached Sheeting, a large quantity of plain and Twilled Turkey Red, Handsome Flowered Satin Ladies' Neckerchiefs, pieces of Red Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The property of a Gentleman who recently left the Presidency, a valuable double barrelled Gun by "Forsyth" in case complete, a Silver Tea Service, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Forks, Spoons, Butter Pot, &c. a handsome Brass Portable Cot, Saddles, Bridles, Sundries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome Black Galloway, and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1840. *

## SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF a Beautiful Collection of Pictures in frames, and of Engravings, in Copper Plate and Lithography, composed of upwards of three hundred lots of sheets assorted. Subjects from History, both Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern, Fabulous Scenes,—Principles of Painting—Allegories &c., in a word of all that can interest the Amateur.

Public attention is particularly directed to the views in France, Sicily and Switzerland, the greater number of which are colored by skilful Artists.

The above sale will take place on Tuesday the 3d Proximo at 11 o'clock A. M. by

BLACKWELL AND Co. *

## ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE (Senor de Mont) A pleasant and cool retreat at Bandora.

Apply to
BLACKWELL AND Co.

1st November 1840.

MESSRS BLACKWELL AND Co. have for sale an Invoice of Japan Cash Boxes. *Sets* of highly finished Table Knives—Pairs of Carvers &c.—2nd November, 1840.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Mondays the 2nd, 9th and 16th, Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Plate and Plated Ware, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs; Coffin Furniture; Billiard Cloth and Balls; Damask of colors; Silk Tassels; Tools; Picture Moulding, Brass Ware; Couch Springs, Screws, a choice assortment of Woods, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published the property on view. *

## SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 4th Inst Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following assortment of goods viz. Fine quality Drab Cloth for lining Carriages, Sky blue, Brown, and Green broad cloth particularly adapted for Servants Dresses, Superfine Billiard Cloth, Ladies Dresses, Plain Bobbin Net, Buggy Whips, Crockery ware, Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India, Household Furniture consisting of Blackwood and Jackwood Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.

At 1. P. M. Any vehicles or horses offering. At 4 P. M. will be sold in the Dock yard a Serviceable Cutter 25 feet by 6½ belonging to the late Ship Castlereagh.

## COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following articles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Reflecting Telescope by Harris. | Rs. | 200 |
| A Small still complete packed in box | ,, | 120 |
| A Pair of Light Infantry Wings.... | ,, | 25 |
| A Mail Cart with Harness..... | ,, | 350 |

## McCALLAN'S CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh assortment from that well known maker, comprising Dress and Frock Coats of the finest cloth, Military, Pea, Prusian and Pilot Coats, Fashionable Waistcoats and Waistcoat Pieces &c. &c.

TERMS CASH.—N. B. No articles of the above taken from the Rooms of the Advertisers, will be received back.

FOR SALE.—A lot of Fresh imported Hams in prime order, which to meet a ready Sale are now selling at the undersigned's at ¾ Rupee. per lb.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA, left my house on the 9th Instant, against my consent and inclination, this is therefore to give notice that I shall not be answerable for any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

PASCOAL R. DE SOUZA.

Poona, 9th October 1840. *

## NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dwelling House situated without the Town Walls at Wadachy Gady, half of which is already in possession of SHAW VISRAM VERSEY, inherited to him by the death of his late Brother SHAW DEWSEY VERSEY who left no other heirs than his brother VISRAM VERSEY, and the other half having been given or presented by one LADBOYE widow of the late SHAW SHAMJEE SEWJEE unto POORBOY wife of the said VISRAM VERSEY by a written deed of Gift, he is therefore desirous to transfer the whole house become in his possession to the name of the said VISRAM VERSEY and his wife POORBOY in the Collector's Book, therefore any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritable right over the said house, should apply to the Collector of Land Revenue by written notice within fourteen days from the date hereof. He she or they will be precluded therefrom. —Bombay, 31st October 1840.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 24th day of June last made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Roza Clara de Gama*, is complainant, and *Camilo Leano de Gama, Antonio Mariano Soures Urbano Miguel Lobo, Antonio Lourenco de Saldanha, Joze Xavier de Gama, Raimunda Francisco de Gama, Lourenco Antonio de Gama and Camila Mariana Thereza de Gama* are Defendants. The Creditors of the said *Jose Caetano de Gama* the Testator in the pleadings in the said cause named are on or before the 30th day of November next to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before Edward Davies Esquire the master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree. Dated this 30th day of October 1840.

E. ARMITAGE.
*Complainant's Solicitor.*

## AVISO.

Em consequencia do Decreto, da Suprema Courte de Judicatura do Bombaim datada de 24 de Junho passado, feito em uma certa causa, pendente na mesma Corte, a qual *Roza Clara de Gama*, he requereete, e *Camillo Leao, de Gama Antonio Mariana Soares, Urbano Miguel Lobo, Antonio Lourenco Saldanha, Joze Xavier de Game, Roymund Francisco de Gama, Lourenco Antonio de Gama, e Camilla Mariana Thereza de Gama*, Sao defendentes—Os Credores do ditto *Joze Caetano de Gama*, O Te tator na advocacia da ditta mencionada Causa, devemem os aopor de as 30 do Novembro proximo, apparrecer seu mesmos ou por seus solicitantes ou advogados perapte Eduarde Davies, Escudeiro, o Managante da ditta Corte nos seus apartamentos na Sercetaria velha em Bombaim, a provar suas respectivar dividas, e se deixarem de apresentar, elles serao peremptriomente excluidos do beneficio da decretto Datada, hoje dia 30 de Outubro de 1840.

E. ARMITAGE,
*Solicitador do Requerente.*

FOR SALE —At the undermentioned—Fresh best Hams, Manilla Cheroots, White Beaver and Silk Hats, superior Lisbon Wine, Oilman's Stores &c. &c.

L. BARRETTO.

Bombay, 31 st October 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry (Pale).. ..... | per Hhd. | Rs. | 300 |
| Ditto (Brown)..... ... | do. | ,, | 250 |
| Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... | per dozen | ,, | 15 |
| Ditto (Golden) | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 16 |
| Ditto (Pale) | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Madeira | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Port in 6 doz. Cases | do. | do. | ,, | 14 |
| Claret in 3 doz. | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 20 |
| Hermitage (Red and White) | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases..... ..... | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz. | do. | ,, | 25 |
| Rudesheim (1834) | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 30 |
| Ditto Berg (1831) | do. | do. | do. | ,, | 36 |
| Orinto | do. | do. | ,, | 15 |

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

## PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

*On 126 Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of 1841.*

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of..... ... ..... | 40 | Tickets |
| 1 | Do. of..... ... | 20 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... ..... ... | 10 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... ..... | 5 | do. |
| 5 | Do. of one Ticket each | 5 | do. |
| 10 | Do. of ½ do. | do. | 5 | do. |
| 20 | Do. of ¼ do. | do | 5 | do. |
| 80 | Do. of ⅛ do. | do. | 10 | do. |
| 416 | Do. of 1-16 | do. | 26 | do. |

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets.

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
Projectors.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY,
Trustee.

## ALL PRIZES!!!
## CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of..... ..... ... | 70 | Tickets |
| 1 | Do. of..... ..... | 25 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... ... | 10 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... | 5 | do. |
| 8 | Do. of 1 Ticket each.. | 8 | do. |
| 16 | Do. of ½ do. do..... | 8 | do. |
| 32 | Do. of ¼ do. do..... | 8 | do. |
| 200 | Do. of ⅛ do. do... | 25 | do. |
| 1200 | Do. of 1 \| 16 do. do .... | 75 | do. |

1460 Prizes Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projec-

tors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND Co.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND Co.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Ticket | Cos. Rs. | 114 | each. |
| Half Do. | „ | 58 | do. |
| Quarter Do. | „ | 30 | do |
| Eighth Do. | „ | 15 | do. |
| Sixteenth Do. | „ | 8 | do. |

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

| | 1st Cabin, | 2d Cabin. |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria to Malta | £12 | £8 |
| Malta to Gibraltar | 13 | 8 10 |
| Gibraltar to England | 20 | 14 |

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*

## MILITARY.

### GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th October* 1840.

No. 87.—1. The Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to publish the following extract from the London Gazette, for general information:

*Downing Street, January* 21, 1840.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

2. The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

21*st Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas Ffrench, from the 26th foot, to be captain without purchase, vice Nicolls deceased. 12th August 1840.

*26th Foot.*—Ensign W. D. Hilton, from the 3d Buffs, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice French promoted in the 21st foot. 12th August, 1840.

3. All officers of H. M. 13th light infantry, not employed on any specific duty by general order, (sick officers excepted) will proceed to join the head quarters in Affghanistan with the 1st detachment of that corps now under orders to march.

4. The detachment order by captain Stehelin, commanding the depot of H. M. 13th light infantry, dated 20th ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned acting staff, is confirmed:

Color serjeant P. McCarthy to be serjeant major, vice regimental serjeant Major Potter invalided.

Acting serjeant G. Filmer to be quarter master serjeant, vice color serjeant Brice invalided.

5 Leave of absence is granted to the following officers:

15*th Hussars.*—Major Phillips and lieutenant Macartney, for 2 years, and to lieutenant Key, for 18 months, to England, on urgent private affairs, from date of their embarkation, respectively.

16*th Lancers.*—Lieutenant R. A. Yule, for 3 months from the 30th instant, to head quarters, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

4*th Foot.*—Leave of absence is prolonged to lieutenant Hawkes, to remain at Bombay, to the 30th proximo.

63*d Foot.*—Lieutenant Day, for 2 years, to England on urgent private affairs, from the date of embarkation, and a prolongation of leave to lieutenant Crompton, for 6 months, to the Mauritius, on *medical certificate.*

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October*, 1840.

No. 88.—1. The detachment of recruits latel arrived from England, of H. M. 21st and 44th regiments, will proceed from Fort William and Chinsurah, by water, to join their corps respectively, as soon as, boats can be procured, under the command of Captain Armstrong of the 21st Fusiliers.

2. The officers in regimental command of these detachments are responsible that their soldiers are provided with such articles of necessaries and equipment as the rules of the service prescribe.

3. At a General Court Martial, held in Camp, at Cabool, on Monday, the 7th of September, 1840, Private Peter Morrissy, No. 610, of No. 2, or Captain Taylor's company, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, was arraigned on the following charges: —

'1*st Charge.*—With having, at Camp Cabool, on the 2d of September, 1840, quitted his guard when on duty thereon, and not returning till brought back, drunk, by an escort, the same date.

'2*d Charge.*—With mutinous conduct, in having, when ordered into confinement on the foregoing charge attempted to strike Lance Serjeant Simon Jordan, his superior officer, when in the execution of his office, as Serjeant of the Flank Guard of his regiment.

'3*d Charge.*—With having lost, sold, or made away with, the following articles of his regimental clothing and necessaries; viz. 2 pairs of boots, or shoes, 3 pairs of cotton trousers, 3 shirts, 3 pairs of socks, 2 towels, 1 forage cap; and 1 quilt issued to him by Government.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

*Finding.*—'The Court, from the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the Prisioner Private Peter Morrissy, No. 610, of No. 2 or Captain Taylor's Company, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him.

*Sentence.*—'The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty, and taken into coosideration his 18 previous Convictions and general character, does Sentence him Private Peter Morrissy, No. 610, of No. 2 or Captain Taylor's Company, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to be Transported, as a Felon, for the term of seven (7) years.'

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*Commander-in-chief, East Indies.*

13*th October* 1840.

In order to carry into effect the Sentence of Transportation awarded, the Prisoner Peter Morrissy, late of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, will be sent into the provinces by the earliest suitable opportunity.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## COMMERCIAL.

### Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

*Saturday, October* 31, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON—In consequence, of continued purchases for China, and the slowness with which supplies have come in, has advanced fully 4 Rupees per Candy, and notwithstanding that it must soon come freely into the Market, prices will most probably not recede more than 4 at 5 Rupees per Candy before the close of this year. Contracts have been made for delivery in January next at Rupees 105: Sales were effected yesterday at Rs. 110 at 112 for Broach.

„ 104 „ Dholera.
and „ 95 „ Mangarole.

A small quantity has been bought for the English Market.

OPIUM.—Is being bought up very freely by Native Merchants at Rs. 720 per Chest.

The Dartmouth which sailed for China on the 25th instant, carries 192 Chests. Our Stock is now as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance of last years Produce | 6667 |
| Imported to the 20th instant | 1780 |
| | 8447 |
| Exported to 27th instant | 4828 |
| Stock on hand Chests | 3619 |

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Several small Lots have been bought at Rs. 125 at 139 per Candy of 581 lbs and are being packed for shipment to England.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

TEA.—Upwards of 2000 Chests have been exported per Thomas Bold to Liverpool. Our Stock is small and prices on the advance.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Commands 4½ annas per lb. Camphire 45 Rs. per Maund, Sugar Candy 8 Rs. per Tub and China Sugar 7 Rs. per Candy.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

GUMS OLIBANUM MYRRH & COPAL.—Are rather scarce, but further supplies will be coming forward soon.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—Large and small are to be had at Rs. 35 per Candy.

COFFEE MOCHA.—Our Stock is reduced to 4000 Nungs. Parcels have been purchased for the English Market at Rs. 13½ at 14 per Maund ungarbled, and there seems to be no prospect of its declining from this high rate.

EUROPE GOODS.

The Holidays having suspended business at the commencement of the Week, and the European Merchants being occupied since with their advices for the Overland Mail, few transactions are reported to us.

COTTON GOODS.—A considerable business has been done in these during this month at steady prices, as already reported in previous Numbers, but all the transactions of the week that have been reported the following.

500 Pcs. Turkey red Twills 7 | 8.. at Rs. 10.
300 „ Fine Jacconets at Rs. 6. 2.
180 „ „ Mulls at Rs. 5. 10.

METALS.—may be quoted as saleable at the following rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Iron flat Bars | Rs. | 40 per Cndy. |
| Square and Round | „ | 37 ditto. |
| Nail Rod | „ | 40½ ditto. |
| Sheet do | „ | 6½ per Cwt. |
| Hoop do | „ | 6½ ditto. |
| Swedish Iron flat & square | „ | 59 per Cndy. |
| Do. Steel 3-8 at 5 8 Inches. | „ | 12 per ditto. |
| Spelter | „ | 12 per Cwt. |
| Pig Lead | „ | 10¼ per ditto. |
| Sheet do | „ | 10¼ per dito. |
| Red do | „ | 12½ per ditto. |
| Tin Plates | „ | 17 per Box. |
| Copper Sheets | „ | 61 per Cwt. |
| Do. Sheathing | „ | 59½ per ditto. |
| Do. Bottoms | „ | 62 per ditto. |
| Do. Tiles | „ | 55 per ditto. |

COCHINEAL.—Silver Rs. 3. 1 anna per lb.

SAFFRON.—80 lbs have been sold at Rs. 12½ per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Of Four per Cent paper there are sellers at 97½ but no Buyers.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Government Sales of 5 Lacs on the 28th Instant averaged 1 anna Premium. The same quantity bought by the Gamblers in the previous sale at an average of 1 Rupee 10½ annas premium, have been resold principally at 4 annas premium, have been resold principally at 4 annas premium.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Are not much in demand for remittance by this Mail, Bills at 10 months date have sold at 2 | 03-8ths.

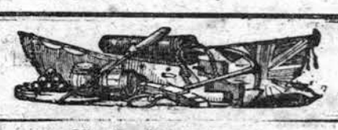
6 Months sight 2s at 2s | 0¼d
3 Months sight 1s | 11½d.

Ceylon Govt. Bills at 30 days sight are advertized at 1s | 1 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—Have a tendeney to fall owing to the advance in the price of Cotton, and we have heard of no engagement this week. The nominal rate is £. 3. 15 at £ 4.

DO. TO CHINA.—Generally at Rs. 23 per Candy One vessel has been laden at Rs. 24 per Cdy.



## Marine Department.

### NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

## Shipping in the Harbour.

| E. I. C. VESSELS. | E. I. C. STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Receiving Ship Hastings. | Satellite. |
| SCHOONERS | Sesostris. |
| Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee. | Hugh Lindsay |
| CUTTERS. | Zenobia. |
| Narbudda. | |

## Merchant Vessels.

| ENGLISH. | |
|---|---|
| Clarendon. | Amazon. |
| Julia. | Ellen. |
| Crow. | Recovery. |
| John. | Herculean. |
| Allan Ker. | Orleana. |
| Westmoreland. | Bombay. |
| Dartmouth. | James Morgan. |
| Marah | Ann. |
| John Garrow. | Royal Saxon. |
| Sadonna. | Charlotte. |
| John Mitchell. | Amity. |
| Harriet Scott. | Java. |
| Gilmore. | Indian. |
| COUNTRY. | |
| Bennres. | Easavia. |
| Cauderbux. | Maria. |
| Pittamber Savoy. | Ruby |
| Caroline. | Ardaseer. |
| Sir Wm. Wallace. | Cornwallis. |
| Colone. Newal. | Lowjee Family. |
| Atiet Rahimau. | Charles Forbes. |
| Caledonia. | Fanny. |
| | Rose. |
| FRENCH. | PORTUGUESE. |
| La Adele. | Brig Simplicia. |
| Le Gabrielle. | |
| H. M. S. Dordogne. | |

## Vessels expected to Sail.

| Vessels. | Agents. | Destination | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | Spt. I. Navy. | Suez | 1st Dec. |
| Herefordshire | D. & M. Pestonjee | London | In Dec. |
| Bombay | Dirom C. &Co | London | 15th Do. |
| Allan Ker | Gillanders E. & Co. | Liverpool | dispatch. |
| Sarah | Grey & Co. | London | immeditely |
| Gilmore | Ritchie Steuart and Co. | Liverpool. | Do |
| Madonna | Dirom C. & Co | Do. | 20th Oct. |
| Herculean | W. Nicol & Co. | Do. | Dispatch. |
| John Mitchell | White Barlas Co. | Do. | Dispatch. |
| John Garrow | Foster & Co. | Do. | Dispatch. |
| Ellen | Skinner & Co. | Do. | dispatch |
| James Moran | Skinner & Co. | | |
| Royal Saxon | | | |
| Ann | W. &T. Edmond and Co. | Liverpool. | |
| Charlotte | | | |
| Hannah | T. Jefferies &Co. | Singapoor. | |
| Sir W. Wallace | T. Jefferies &Co. | Calcutta | Dispatch. |
| Recovery | W. Nicol & Co | Do. | immedly. |
| Dartmouth | Dirom C. & Co | Do. | Do. |
| Caledonia | Vicajee Merjee. | Do. | |
| Ardaseer | C. Cowasjee | Manilla | dispatch |
| Adele | Daroud Sassoon | | |
| Cornwallis | K. Motechund. | | |
| Lowjee Family | Forbes and Co. | | |
| Orleana | | | |
| Amity | W. Nicol & Co | | |

## Vessels Expected.

| Vessels. | Agents. | From. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juverna | | London | |
| Ida | | London | 25th May. |
| Childe Harold | | London | 6th July. |
| Java | | London | 14th June |
| Malabar | Skinner & Co. | Do. | 1st Augt. |
| Midas | | Do | 21st June. |
| Thomas | B &A. Hormuzjee | Do. | 15th Aug. |
| Severn | | Do | 10th April |
| Europe | | Do. | 2d July. |
| Francis Speight | | Do. | 15th July. |
| Mary Bulmer | | Do. | 24th June. |
| Helena | McG. Brownrig & co | Liverpool | 6th June. |
| Harriet Scott | Pollexfen Milne & Co. | Do. | 29 May. |
| Superior | | Do. | |
| Frances | H. & Cardwell | Do. | 29th June. |
| Princes Charlotte | | Do. | 30th June. |
| Duke of Lancaster | | Do. | |
| Ophelia & Anne | | Do. | |
| Tweed | | Do. | |
| Brilliant | Skinner & Co. | Clyde | 1st July. |
| Ramsay | Skinner & Co. | Do. | 15th July. |
| Hugh Walker | Skinner & Co. | Do. | 15th do. |
| Memnon | Dirom Carter & Co | Llanelly | 5th July |
| Ingleborough | E. Macleon & Co | Do. | 10th July. |
| Emilia | T. Jefferies & Co | Bordeaux | 4th June. |
| Bolivar | | tia | |
| LeCeres | T. Jefferies & Co | Nantes | 1st Feb. |
| Mavis | | China | |

## Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—October 30th, Ship Indian, J. T. English, Master from Llanelly 4th June.

Do. 31.—Steamer Zenobia Lieut. A. H. Gordon Comdg. from Kurrachie, 20th October.

## Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27th Lieut. F. Jackson 24th Regt. N. I. from Poona.

Do. 31st.—Lieut. W. P. Cotes. 14th Regt. from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.

Do. Oct.—31st. Ensign I. G. Moyle, 10th Regt. to Aden.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY RECEIVED IN OCTOBER 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collection, made at saint Andrew's Kirk on behalf of the Society | 266 | 2 | 0 |
| The Reverend. Dr. Stevenson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Blane Esquire by Col Moore | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. R. F. Thomas | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Unappropriated Funds raised for a Widow kindly made over to the Society by Mr. F. Leggett | 100 | | |
| Rupees. | 476 | 2 | 0 |

D. GILDER,—Secy.

Bombay, 31st October 1840.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "HOPE DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The *Bombay Times* of this day quotes an extract from G. G. O. Fort William in continuation of the General Order of the 8th July last—which goes forth to postpone the adoption of the new Pay Tables and scale of Rations in Bengal until the 1st January, and in Affghanistan until the 1st March 1841—"The Governments of Madras and Bombay will adopt such similar measure of postponement as may be considered expedient." How much we have to thank the Bengal Solons for. This is the boasted liberality and justice of the E. I. Company's Government. This is acting with good faith towards the pledge given the Imperial Parliament last spring by the President of the Board of Control on the part of the Court of Directors, this, then, is the tricking that is to be practiced on the European Troops in India. The very men that retain that Government in its place. The Government has been fraudulently depriving us of our pay for a series of years, and passing a Coin on us for a nominal value far beyond its real worth, for doing which any other subject in the realm would be tried for felony—and when at length compelled by the British Legislature to change the system—and threatened with being called on to pay up the whole of the difference; then they were glad to get the storm over by declaring that the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay would be placed on a footing with Bengal. But how has this been done? Why, by reducing several items in Bengal prospectively, to the standard of Bombay and Madras. This is the crooked way adopted by a class of persons, that would make believe they were all honor and integrity—aye, even purity itself. Well, there may be a day of reckoning yet.

What a store of Wisdom, His Lordship has developed in postponing the new order of things in Bengal till the 1st January? Why, does his Lordship not know that the Bengal Troops care little about the order. In short it would do them service to postpone it altogether.

But that was only to set the example to the other two Governments, that it must concern most—as the Madras and Bengal Troops will derive a great benefit by the new order of things. Yet his Lordship would wish to defer that benefit, the reason given for the postponement, is as neat a bit of absurdity as ever was served up by the Council Chamber—an order promulgated in July last could not be acted on in Bengal by the 1st November. What a long sleep the Bengallees had!! "Bot acha."

Truly this is enough to make a rogue of an honest man, and turn a loyal good Soldier into a rebel—But I think the subject will have to be brought before the House of Commons again, and the true settlement put on the matter by demanding the pay of the Army at the current rate of exchange, and making the Company pay up the whole of the arrears—Does honest John Company not know that he is liable to a civil action for the recovery of pay &c. to any amount due to any one individual in the Army, for any number of years gone by, the sum having accumulated by passing a 1 | 10 Rupee for 2 | 6—And if the case was brought into the Supreme Court to morrow, or into the Court of King's (or Queen's) bench in London, a verdict would be recorded against his, *poor innocent John's Purse* for the full amount—Then he must pay Parsons in earnest for preaching honestly to the community, as he came out washed and spotless himself.

It is to be hoped that our Commander-in-Chief, will not permit the Troops under his Command, to be thus treated—We hear of the fighting Fortieth, and the gallantry of the Troops, and all that, but we hope likewise to see some attention paid by those in high places to the real interests of the men, and look to their finances as well as their gallantry—Now that the hour has arrived for ushering in a new Era, it is hoped it will not be foiled—this would be dashing the cup from the parched and burning lip in reality. Hoping you will do something to ward off the threatened postponement by arousing the local Authorities in behalf of the defenders of the land.

I remain, yours,
"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

28th October 1840.

*"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."*

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, November 2, 1840.

ARRIVED October 31, H. C. Steamer *Zenobia*, Lieutenant A. H. Gordon from Kurrachee 28th Instant; Do. Ship *Indian*, J. T. English, Master, from Llanelly 4th June.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

THE *Victoria* Steamer left for Suez yesterday evening at 9 P. M. precisely. She took 21,661 Covers, a falling off, of 4020 from the last Mail. The following Passengers sailed in her.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and 2 Children; Capt. Yolland; Mrs. Bettington; Mrs. Ogle and Child; Joseph Pugh Esq. of Madras; Henry Unwin Esq. Bengal C. S.; Major McNeil, M. Estabt; M. D. Laverdant; Mr. John Varnham; J. Allan Esq.; Mrs. Forbes and 2 Children; Mrs. Freeman; Asst. Surgeon R. H. Manley 47th Regt. N. I.; Mr. R. Taynton, Purser I. N.; Sullimon Fatt Hala Essoof, Armenian; Mrs. Hallum., to Aden; 2 European Servants.

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LETTERS from Bussora of the 17th of September, announce that it was on the 12th of August, that the 4 English men of War arrived at Beyrout, and made those demands of the Governor which have been detailed in previous papers viz. To give up one Fort for the occupation of the British Troops, send away all the Turkish and Albanian Soldiers, and also restore their Arms to the Inhabitants of Mount Lebanon. On the refusal of the Governor to these propositions the Ships took up a position about a Musket shot from the Town and Lazzaretto, the people of the place only were frightened. 25,000 Egyptians under the command of Abbas, Suleiman, and Osman Pacha's formed the Garrison.

Courschid Pacha who was going to Cairo from Nejid had returned with all his Troops about a month ago.

(On the 13th of September the bombardment occurred which has been detailed before.)—ED.

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WE have received letters from Deesa, communicating that the 6th Regiment N. I. was only 150 miles from Sukker on the 7th Ultimo. The Regiment was particularly healthy and in high spirits at the prospect of being employed in the Field. Rumours are afloat that Khelat has been given up again by negociation. If this should prove to be the case it only shews the moral effect of the approach of a large Body of Troops, and we do trust that the lesson we have learned may not be thrown away, and that no further attempts may be made to hold a conquered Country with a handful of men, but that such strong Brigades will be cantoned all over Scinde as will keep all the wild Beloochees quiet and give the distracted Country a respite from violence and devastation. We understand that Major Clibborn's official account of the fight at the Pass has been seen by the Authorities here, and is perfectly satisfactory, and points out lucidly the reasons of failure. We are informed it is gone to the Governor General, and we only trust it may not be detained, but permitted to be printed speedily, as we have no doubt it will be a sufficient answer to all the cavils, censures, and carping criticisms of the Northern and Calcutta Papers. We hope for the honor of the Press that no more ill timed and ill natured remarks may be made, more especially on such ex-parte views of the case have yet been offered to the notice of the public.

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THE letter of "HONESTY THE BEST POLICY" which appears in our columns to-day is worthy of consideration. We cannot see if an abuse is to be remedied why it should be postponed in Bengal until January and in Afghanistan until March 1841. It is acknowledging error and still persisting in it. The Armies of Madras and Bombay will be the greatest gainers by the alteration, yet the Governments of those Presidencies are directed "*to adopt such similar measures of postponement as may be considered expedient.*" We suppose therefore if there should be a scarcity of Coin in the Treasury, that the measure will be found inexpedient to an indefinite period. This is far from correct, and we trust to see the new regulations put in force at once without further delay.

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No sooner do we sing an Io Pœan for a victory under Colonel Dennie, than we have to record a check under Sir R. Sale in the assault of a Fort in Kohistan. The talented Edward Connolly has been shot through the Heart, and the service has been deprived of a valuable Officer at a time when he would have been most useful to its best interests. A deficiency of scaling ladders is stated as the cause of failure, and if so, it is a very reprehensible one, as a few ladders can easily be constructed any where, and escalading should never be attempted without a good supply. The report however is as yet but scanty. The only certainty is the casualty above mentioned, which on every account is deeply to be deplored.

AGRA UKHBAR EXTRA, OCTOBER 21.

Our course in Affghanistan is a checquered one. We had scarcely recorded the gallant triumph of Colonel Dennie, when it becomes our painful task to announce a rather disastrous affair in Kohistan.

In an attack on a small Fort in that district, with a party of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, led by Sir R. Sale, the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of 12 men killed and several wounded, among whom were some officers. Captain Edward Conolly, who had volunteered as A. D. C. to Sir R. Sale, was shot through the heart, by the side of the General. The fort was evacuated on the evening of the assault, but, as the principal Chiefs of Kohistan were in it, at the time of the attack, our not taking it is a matter of regret. This failure, it is said, was owing to the shortness of the scaling ladders.

We shall give further particulars in our next.

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WE were much amused with the leader of the "*Bombay Times*" Summary of Intelligence. Our Contemporary *as usual* claims to be one of the first who sent home an Overland Newspaper. However it matters little who began it, but we cannot help smiling at the vanity which calls the Contemporary Overland Extras "mere Farrago's of disjointed and disconnected extracts" and claiming for the sagacious *Times*, that *lucidus ordo*, that perspicuous arrangement of matter, which in a succeeding paragraph it is stated may be "*difficult and in some cases impossible to maintain*" !!! Our Contemporary seems never to be satisfied with his own good luck, but must still be drawing invidious comparisons between the *Times* and other Journals. He would fain be the Colassus of Gup, and as Cassius says,

"————We petty men
"Walk under his huge legs and peep about
"To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

"Good Wine they say needs no hush." If our Contemporary's publication is so good, so very superior, so *cheap, so compendious*, why he should have been contented with its excellence and not by a *Puff direct*, call upon the Public to applaud him to the echo at the expence of his modesty and retiring bashfulness.

With a little alteration Mr. Puff's instance of *the direct par excellence*, would suit the present occasion. "As to the "*Times* Summary, the miraculous pow"ers of the writer's Pen are universally "acknowledged, in short we are at a loss "which to admire most, the unrivalled "genius of the *Projector*, the great attention and liberality of *the Proprietors*, the "wonderful abilities of *the Printer*, or the "incredible exertions of all the establishment."

*Critic, Act 1st, Scene 2nd.*

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THE Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* of the 17th October has some remarks on Mr. Stocqueler's embarrassments which are highly honorable in a brother Editor. He says justly that without the assistance of his talents, the *Englishman* "*would not be worth a rap after a very short time.*" He projected it and brought it to its present flourishing state, and rendered it as it really is, the leading journal of Calcutta. He deserves well of that Public, and we trust the present cloud over his circumstances may dissolve before a future Sunshine of prosperity, and that his friends will rally round him in the hour of need.

"Whatever might be the arrangements affecting the affairs of our contemporary of the *Englishman*, nothing could have been more judicious than Mr. Stocqueler's continuing to have the editorial management of that journal; he it was that set it afloat, and finally raised it to that respectability which it is held in deservedly by the public, particularly the military, whose organ it must be regarded more than of any other body of the community. It is to be lamented that our brother, with all his strenuous efforts, has not been able to save himself from those embarrassments which have, at length, reduced him to the painful necessity of seeking relief from a very beneficient Act of the Legislature. There are very talented individuals who contribute to the columns of the *Englishman*—some of them, singularly so—but there can be but one opinion with respect to the popularity of Mr. Stocqueler's writings. His lively style; the playful turn of many of his articles, must needs be very agreeable to the generality of readers; and even his bitterest sarcasm are liked, because they are seldom equalled. His extricating himself from a dilemma in argument or redeeming himself from a pecadillo, with reference to a fact, is remarkably felicitous; he has been admired for that, perhaps, more than for any other species of *tact* he has displayed during the prosecution of his editorial avocations. Subjects that require deep consideration, and close sifting, we apprehend, are seldom ventured upon by Mr. Stocqueler; but he has those to assist him who perform those offices most creditably, especially in the military items. Yet we do not hesitate to believe—such is the taste of the public—that were the connection of Mr. Stocqueler with the *Englishman* to be dissolved, it would not be worth a rap after a very short time. He gave it its present character; he must carry it out, or it must sink. The only thing which has served to narrow the popularity of the *Englishman*, which would otherwise be placed beyond competition, is, we apprehend the nature of the difficulties Mr. Stocqueler has had to contend with; his being, as we hear, obliged to please those to whom he has been under obligations—just in the same manner as any body else would do those in whose power they found themselves—and who had taken advantage, probably of that very circumstance, to almost dictate (though it were by *only* a request) *articles*, the purport of which would otherwise have been entirely different. How many articles may have appeared in the columns of the *Englishman*, to which Mr. Stocqueler, had he been independent of obligations, would never have given a place in that journal as his own. He has, we think, frequently taken upon himself the sins and consequent castigation of others. How far that circumstance will yet operate to his prejudice, it is impossible to foresee; but we cordially hope that the coming out of his present ordeal, will be attended with satisfaction to himself, and prospects of greater benefit to the public, than he has hitherto been able to afford under the existence of circumstances which were unfortunately placed beyond his controul."

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WE observe in the Madras *United Service Journal* of 23rd October, that the Finding and Sentence of a Court Martial which was held on Dr. Riddell of the Nizam's Service on the 21st of February 1839 is *now* for the first time after 20 months published to the world, and as there are some features in this case, which in our opinion constitute it one of great hardship, we shall give so much of it to the public as we have learned from different sources, and we have no doubt that the general estimation of the matter will coincide with our own. Dr. Riddell is one of the oldest Surgeons in H. H. the Nizam's Service having been in it for twenty years. It appears that in January 1839 he was ordered on some duty (we believe Committee) and he was directed to put himself under the orders of a Junior Officer. For refusing this he was tried, and hence all these proceedings, but after he had been tried and the Court stated that "they did not attach any criminality to the act," what was the course pursued? Was Dr. Riddell released from arrest at once? No, he was not, until the 2nd of May 1839. A pretty decent spell of it, and he thus lost his Medical allowances from February to June. Now we would ask why has all this delay occurred and why has Dr. Riddell been kept in suspense so long? The authority who signed the Warrant for the Court Martial calls himself "Officiating Resident" but his non-confirmation of the proceedings of the Court Martial is signed Resident and we believe he did not attain the latter dignity until many months after this trial. Finally Dr. Riddell was removed from being a Staff Surgeon and sent first to Kunnur and on the breaking up of the Garrison Battalion removed to Muetul. The orders depriving him of his Staff situation we give below and we think every one will agree that they are arbitrary to a degree and savour not a little of the "*Sic volo sic jubeo stat pro ratione voluntas*" School. Dr. Riddell it appears is no favorite with the Governor General or the Court of Directors, to whom he appealed, as they refused to interfere grounding their objection on some other instances in which he had given offence to the great man. We know not what the custom of the Nizam's Service may be, but we do think it very hard that a man should be punished for upholding "the dignity of his Rank" as the Court Martial emphatically express it, while the order of the 30th December 1838 speaks for itself. As Sir Simon Rochdale says in John Bull.

"Justice my honest friend is——justice."

If Dr. Riddell has misbehaved himself he is open to punishment but no arrears of offences should be allowed to accumulate in the minds of those in power. Faults should be promptly punished, but no day of retribution reserved until an overwhelming catalogue of crimes can be gathered together to crush an unfortunate and powerless victim.

The General Order published at Ellichpoor of December 20th 1838 is really amusing, a complete "*pis aller*". "Should Dr. Riddell be the *only* Medical Officer in the Division he must necessarily be in charge of the whole" "No, you dont say so"? Why not let a Farrier Major act, if such a functionary exists in that locale? We now subjoin the finding and sentence of the Court, and the General Orders alluded to, and have no doubt our readers will be glad that such an order of things does not obtain in the Bombay Army.

HYDRABAD RESIDENCY, 15TH SEPT. 1834.

No. 337.—The Orders of the Governor General of India removing Mr. Surgeon Riddell from the situation of Staff Surgeon did not deprive that Officer of any Rank, but merely removed him from his Staff appointments. Surgeon Riddell will rank next below the Staff Surgeons, but in the event of any casualties in that grade, he is not to be nominated to act as Staff Surgeon, unless it be specially directed from Head Quarters.

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HYDRABAD RESIDENCY, DECR. 30TH 1838.

*General Orders published at Ellichpore.*

No. 105.—"The Orders of the Governor General in connection with Mr. Riddell are simply that his seniority on the list is of no avail, until therefore the bar to his advancement is removed he cannot derive the advantages, which his seniority would otherwise entitle him to, of course should Mr. Riddell be the only Medical Officer in the Division, he must necessarily be in charge of the whole."

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The following Extract from General Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government dated Hydrabad Residency 22nd Sept. 1840, is published for General information.

No. 165.—The proceedings of the European General Court Martial upon the trial of Dr. Riddell of H. H. the Nizam's Army having been returned by the Governor General of India. The following extract therefrom is published for General information.

Extract—Proceedings of an European General Court Martial held at Ellichpore on Thursday the 21st day of February 1839 by virtue of a Warrant under the hand and seal of Major General Frazer Officiating Resident at Hyderabad for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier Twemlow, in charge of the Ellichpoor Division. Captain King 5th Regiment N. I. Officiating Judge Advocate.

Mr. Surgeon Riddell of the 5th Regt. N. I. placed in arrest by order of Major General Frazer, Officiating Resident on the following Charge.

Charge—For having in a letter addressed to the Brigadier Major of the Ellichpore Division dated the 20th January 1839, and in a subsequent one to the address of the Adjutant of the 5th Infantry dated the 21st Jany. 1839 refused to obey a General Order issued by the Officiating Resident and bearing date Hyderabad Residency 14th January 1840 No. 11 and re-published in the Ellichpore Division Orders of the 20th of the same month—Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer, subversive of Military descipline and contrary to the articles of War. By order,

(Signed) J. A. MOORE.—Military Secy.

Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency 28th Jany. 1839.

*Finding.*—The Court having maturely considered the whole of the evidence for the prosecution together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence is of opinion, that Mr. Surgeon Riddell is guilty of "having in a letter to the address of the Brigade "Major of the Ellichpore Division dated the 20th of "January 1839 and in a subsequent one to the Adjutant of the 5th Regiment N. I. dated the 31st "of January 1839 refused to obey the General Order issued by the Officiating Resident and bearing "date Hydrabad Residency 14th January No. 11 "and republished in Division Orders on the 20th of "the same month, but acquit him of the remainder "of the charge."

*Sentence.*—The Court having found Mr. Surgeon Riddell of the 5th Infantry guilty, to the extent aformentioned does sentence him to be reprimanded.

(Signed) H. KING, Capt. 5th Infantry Offig. Judge Advocate.

(Signed) G. TWEMLOW, Brigadier, President.

The Court respectfully beg leave to remark that having found Mr. Surgeon Riddell guilty as above-mentioned it does not attach any degree of criminality to the same, the circumstances of the case being most unusual.—In disobeying the orders the Prisoner has only been actuated by a desire to uphold the dignity of his rank, of which it would appear to the court he has never been deprived.

(Signed) H. KING, Capt. 5th Infantry Offig. Judge Advocate.

*Disapproved.*—If the Court were of opinion that no criminalty was to be attached to the act charged, they should have given Dr. Riddell the benefit thereof, by recording a verdict of acquittal in his favor instead of finding guilty, when in their judgment, no criminality was supposed to exist.

(Signed) J. S. FRAZER, Resident.

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. SUTHERLAND, Major Military Secretary.

Hydrabad Residency 22nd Sept. 1840.

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## *INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 21.

The little news we have gleaned from Affghanistan this week merely confirms what has already appeared, though we gather from our correspondents—whose letters, by the bye, bearing Cabul post mark of the 20th and written immediately after the engagement, only came in with the mail of the 26th September and after letters of that date had been received in Delhi—that Brigadier Dennie in his reconnoitring did not expect to come so suddenly upon the main body of the Dost's force, and in doing so had no alternative but to follow up the chance offered him, in the gallant manner he did. The fire upon the enemy, it appears, was opened by the two guns under Lieutenant McKenzie, who is reported to have done wonders and the Shrapnell told well among the enemy causing them to fall back in quick time, they however rallied, only to be again driven back, another rally, a third retreat, and it was *sauve qui peut*; whilst our little band of troops closed in full chase on their rear. Early in the fight, a party consisting of three companies of the Goorkas were sent up a hill to attack about 700 of the enemy among whom were the Affghans who had basely deserted Captain Hopkins, and it was the former who so well paid off the turn-coats for their treachery. The loss on our side is still computed from four to five killed, and some 14 or 20 wounded, Capt. Hart's name being now added to the latter number, Lieut. LeGeyt is very severely wounded in the shoulder. All accounts agree as to the Dost having received a severe wound in the thigh, his having left 500 men on the field and that his son Afzul Khan is missing. We observe the dispatch containing the news of the victory and also some private letters arrived in Calcutta on the 10th instant, quick work in truth. Our Calcutta brethren, of course, expatiate largely upon the good effects of so important a victory in the present day and it really is a subject of the greatest congratulation and only requires now to be followed up in the most active and strenuous manner possible; for, after all, we suspect the politicals will find out that it is better to fight the Affghans than to pay them and we hope the excitement produced by the victory will not cause our rulers to relax one iota of their present warlike arrangements for there is yet much to be done, ere the Punjaub, Affghanistan and Upper Scinde are reduced to the tranquillity so absolutely necessary for India. Dost Mahomed does not appear inclined to come in, and the most energetic of our politicals should be directed [illegible] can.

We have further letters to the 30th ultimo from Cabul which mention the deplorable death of Captain Edward Conolly of the 6th Light Cavalry he was shot through the heart by the side of Major General Sale while engaged in capturing three of Ally Khan's forts near Charekar. The assult took place on the 29th September and lasted one hour and 30 minutes, the only particulars which had transpired were the capture of the forts, the melancholy death above alluded to, and it is believed that, two men of H. M.'s 13th and two of the 37th N. I. have fallen.

We subjoin an obituary notice of the gallant Officer which is sent to us from some of his friends; Captain Conolly was interred on the afternoon of the 30th with Military honors, in the Armenian burial ground at Cabul by the side of Arnold, Timins, Herring, Hay, Fothergill and Sutherland.

"Killed in action on the 29th September, in the Chistan of Cabul Brevet Captain Edward Conolly of the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry and Officiating Political Assistant to the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

The zeal of this enterprising Officer impelled him to offer his services, as A. D. C. to Major General Sir Robert Sale K. C. B. by whose side he was shot through the heart in the act of storming the fort of a rebel Chief.

Thus perished at the early age of thirty two years one who was eminently gifted with every quality which should belong to the Soldier and the Gentleman, ardent in his aspirations for honorable fame he was ever foremost in the ranks of danger and ever active in the pursuit of knowledge. His literary attainments were various and extensive and his death will create a void not easily to be filled amongst the votaries of oriental learning.

This heavy and sudden dispensation has deprived the Government of a servant whose zeal for the interests of his employers was unbounded; whilst his afflicted Family have to mourn the loss of a relative endeared to them no less by his sterling goodness of heart, than by his cheerful affectionate disposition."

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A report has reached us from a source we deem worthy of credit, that the Murree tribe, in Upper Scinde, have come over to our interests, and that Khelat has been again made over to us. It is thus the game is played by these rascals; the Government ought to be tired of such freaks, and bear in mind that fear has proved its mastery over disaffection, merely for the time being; how to put it out of the power of these tribes to turn upon us at the first reverse, if ever bad luck or bad generalship produces one again, will be perhaps a difficult task, but one to which strenuous attention should be given; we would advocate, if not a deep revenge, yet the striking of such a blow as should leave its impression for years to come, and the demolition of every strong-hold not required by our forces. The gathering of the troops in such strength as is now taking place, is the only reason of this fresh display of fealty, not to be counted upon beyond such time as we keep up the amount of our force, which we do not suppose it is the intention of government to do, and we sincerely hope half measures have had their day and that our would befriends are not to be allowed a pretext of escaping

every kind of punishment, and to suit their allegiance to their convenience.

We have heard, and we have reason to believe in the truth of the report, that two sons of Dost Mahomed have effected their escape from Ghuzni!

DELHI.—Two dinner parties to our gallant friends of the 64th, and a return party from them, have roused Delhi from her accustomed dulness during the past week. All three Regiments the 10th on Thursday, the 46th on Saturday, and 64th on Monday evening last, vied in doing honour to their guests, and in softening the pangs of separation, with good cheer, good wines, good fellowship and conviviality heightened by a few speeches, in reply to the many toasts, in which while visions of Laurels and the hidden treasures of Gobind Ghur floated before the eyes of our departing friends, brevity appeared to be acknowledged as the soul of wit. A few songs and some excellent music from the band of the 46th on their night, lent their agremens, and the 64th, we are sure will long bear in remembrance the farewell parties of their brethren in arms.

The 64th Native Infantry left early this morning, complete to a man, and in the highest order; and the spirits of the men rivalled those of the officers at the prospect of active service after so many trials to obtain it. We sincerely with them every success.

POSTSCRIPT, *Delhi Gazette Office, Oct.* 21.

With our usual good fortune we have received a letter from Cabul dated the 29th of September, while our papers are under dispatch, and as it contains some interesting items of intelligence we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Brigadier Dennie having heard that Dost Mahomed had rallied his scattered forces at Syghan, followed him on the 22d ultimo, with 6 Companies of the 35th, 6 of the Goorkah Battalion and four guns, besides some Cavalry; when he arrived at Akrobat, a small part of the enemy whom he found there, fled, and at Syghan, the Brigadier heard that the Dost had gone off towards Goree and probably to Koondooz with only 150 followers, and that the Wullee of Kooloom was ready to accede to our terms. The Brigadier will proceed to the Kamurd Valley where it is expected, and hoped, that he will pay off Saleh Beg, the traitor who planned the attack on Captain Hay's companies. The country about Cabul is in a most disaffected state, and some rascals, prowling about Camp, fire into it every night. The European Regiment has not improved in health since its arrival at Cabul. Seven men have died since the 23d, and it is much feared that the Casualties will be very numerous, the Regiment must either be relieved or withdrawn, and it becomes the duty of Government to do one or the other without delay.

It is true that two of Dost Mahomed's Sons have escaped from Ghuzni, and it is feared that they have got into the Ghiljee and Zoormut districts, and are raising the population in their father's cause.

We forgot, in to days issue, to request our subscribers in the Corps now moving or about to move, to give us the earliest intimation possible as the stations to which they wish their papers to be addressed.

## CALCUTTA.

### THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCT. 14.

Our readers will recollect that one of the late Editors of this paper pointed out the illberal policy which influenced Col. Morrison, in granting leave to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government. The Official papers have already been before the public, but in order to bring prominently to view the arguments adduced by the ex-Governor we beg leave to quote the following:

"Those who offer to perform the duties of (Uncovenanted Assistants,) have no claims upon the Government, except such as arise from adequately performing the duties required, and if through the failure of health or other cause, the arrangement fails in its object, the Government is placed under the necessity of making other similar provisions for the public service. If the failure to perform the duties be of a temporary nature, the provisions to supply the absentees' place will of course only be temporary, &c. It does not appear to the President in Council that it will be possible or expedient to establish fixed leave of absence rules for servants of the classes referred to."

Who that reads this will not feel sorrow and indignation at the apparent neglect of the interests and claims of a class of subordinates, who have never been deemed useful and industrious? In the document before us, Col. Morrison does not fail to observe, that the Government resort to them as a means of local aid; "procuring the discharge of duties, which the regular servants of the East India Company cannot perform." If the worthy President knew any thing of the minutiæ of the internal management of either a public office of a cutchery, he could not have forgotten that the most important duties are performed by these men. The preparation of drafts, the nice and careful working of figured statements, which serve as data for elaborate deductions, and in which a solitary error is sufficient to overthrow all the calculations of the most matured intellect; while the Covenanted Officer, if in Calcutta, is driving from one friend to another or visiting the fancy fairs; and if in the Mofussil, riding, with all the zeal of a keen sportsman, in search of game, or cracking, within doors, enclosed with *hu hu tatties*, his bottle of champaign.

The Government does not want confidence in the uncovenanted body, it is evident from the several valuable appointments that have been placed within their reach. Services hitherto performed by its covenanted members, are now being executed and creditably too, by such in whom the responsibility of the important trusts is vested, by the attestation of papers, which none but the favored servants ever put their hands to; a fact, in which a glance at Act VII. of the present year, will bear us out; yet the Government would—strange inconsistency!—suffer them to perish in poverty and misery, when sickness or any other affliction visits them.

We are so strongly impressed with an idea of the liberal-minded mess of our present Governor that we can confidently anticipate the result of an appeal to him from an order operating with such peculiar hardship. We therefore, earnestly advise them to petition the worthy Earl; let them come forward in a body, and set forth their claims; and we have every reason to believe that they will not have addressed him in vain.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 15.

It is expected that a feeling of the market is to be made regarding the value of Elliott's Opium Scrip. It is easy to foresee, that the experiment will "take," at the *present* juncture, a few chests we understand, will be "put up" by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. on Friday next.

Although the trick intended to be played off by Captain Brown, in the event of an Ambassador coming from Dada Khan—by showing a godown full of bags filled with earth instead of rice—is an excellent one; there is something very revolting in the idea, that it is necessary for a garrison, to resort to such a measure when it ought to have been well supplied with provisions. Nothing should be left to contingent circumstances. This remark refers to the purport of an extract from he *Hurkaru*.

THE TIGERS.—The two tigers, which lately attracted public attention from their frequently figuring in the newspapers, were, we learn, on Tuesday last, sold for 50 rupees at Tulloh and Co.'s Auction, to a gentleman, who took them to his house at Garden Reach, and who, our informant adds, immediately after his arrival there, shot one of them, the fiercer of the two. The other one, we are assured, is very tame, and allows himself to be touched and parted. In consequence of the harassing and vexations which Modhoosoodun Doss the proprietor of the unfortunate animals, underwent of late between the Calcutta and Mofussil authorities, he has been, we are told, obliged to sell the tigers at a great disadvantage. He was at one time offered for *one* of the animals more than the *two* have now fetched him, and he then refused to sell it in the expectation of a more advantageous offer.

### ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

COURIER, OCT. 15.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held in their apartments last evening and numerously attended—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen proposed at last Meeting were elected members of the Society:—M. P. Edgeworth, Esq. C. S.; Captain Hutton, 37th N. I.; Captain Loveday, also of the 37th N. I; and Dr. Hœberlin.

It was mentioned at the last Meeting that Mr. Grant, Magistrate and Collector at Delhi, had forwarded upward of 130 forged seals, which had been discovered in the excavation of some ruins in that city—impressions of these seals had been taken and were handed round to the Meeting. They were forgeries of the sunnuds of the Omrao or principal personages about the Mogul Court during the latter days of the Mogul dynasty.

Various works on different scientific subjects had been received.

Impressions from gems sent down by Captain Hutton, Captain Conolly, Dr. Chapman of the Lancers, and Dr. Falconer of Seharunpore, were shown round to the Meeting, as also some coin of the time of the earliest Mussalman Dynasty, for which they were indebted to their indefatigable friend Captain Hay, who had found them in the Hindoo Coosh; and also some casts of coins from Dr. Chapman.

Captain Burt had favored the Society with an extract from a very early number of the *Respository*, regarding the column at Singhea in Behar.

The officiating Secretary mentioned having received a communication from Sir Edward Ryan, regarding the purchase by the Society of the very valuable Geological and Mineralogical specimens, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Prinsep, which with the rest of the effects are to be sold by auction shortly. Sir Edward Ryan therefore begged to propose that application be made to Government to authorize the Society to purchase those specimens, together with a very valuable standard barometer, of which he thought the Society should make themselves possessed for the purpose of depositing in their apartments where it could be used as a standard for the comparison and correction of other barometers. Dr. O'Shaughnessy begged that two other valuable barometers, both the invention of Mr. Prinsep, might be added to the list, the compensation barometer and another, the name of which escaped us—the proposition was acceded to by the meeting.

Mr. Avdall presented the Society with a short memoir of the principal Armenian Legislator, and also a code of Armenian Law.

Mr. Middleton entered into explanations regarding the Astrolabe which had been entrusted to him some months ago, but which on account of his late severe illness he had been as yet prevented from returning to the Society with his remarks.

The officiating Secretary next brought up the subject of the appointment of a Curator—he remarked that the Committee of papers had exerted their best in endeavouring to procure the services of a person duly qualified to carry on the permanent duties of the situation, but all their endeavours had failed—in the meantime a letter had been received from Professor Wilson, addressed to the President, intimating that if they were still in want of a Curator, he could recommend them a gentleman in every way qualified to perform the duties of the curatorship, a Mr. Blytth, who had the most flattering testimonials from most eminent men in England, and who was willing to come out on the Society's allowances—under these circumstances the Committee of papers had thought it better to leave the situation open. It was proposed by the Hon'ble W. W. Bird, and seconded by Dr. Wallich, that Professor Wilson's proposition be accepted. It was also carried that a letter should be addressed by the President to Professor Wilson by the present overland, on this subject.

Proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy and seconded by the Hon. W. W. Bird.—That the Committee of Papers be empowered to enter into arrangements regarding the Curatorship without reference to the Society.

The thanks of the Society were accorded for all the above presentations and communications, and the meeting separated.

COURIER, OCTOBER 17.

Another collection of Government presents, consisting of native jewellery, shawls, piece goods, fire arms, &c., we observe, are offered for public sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. on an early day next month,—we hope as good prices will be obtained for the batch as were on the last occasion.

All Medical men agree, we believe, that the fever, cholera, and other epidemics so fatal to the natives of India are very decidedly exasperated, and induced by the crowded, wretched dwellings in which they reside. Sleeping on the ground in damp huts, amid putrid miasma and deficiently ventilated, are circumstances quite sufficient, according to the evidence of Dr. D. Stewart and others in the Municipal Report, to produce the vast amount of disease and death annually prevalent. In carrying the recommendations of that Report into effect, we have no doubt but that these sources of evil will be mitigated even where they cannot be entirely removed, and among the measures adopted, we hope to see a promotion of better dwellings for the poorer classes. A minor consideration suggesting the same improvement is the vast change for the better it would produce in the outer aspect of the city. The Madrasites are taking the lead from us in this, for we see it is stated in the *Herald* of that Presidency, that Government there are taking up the subject—

"No less than 350 of the fishermen's huts on the South Beach are to be immediately removed, and neat brick cottages erected in their place. A beginning has been already made, some six or seven of the cottages being in course of completion. Besides the comfort which will be imparted to the poor fishermen by the contemplated change, the evening drive along the South Beach will be greatly improved by it, as what cannot but be regarded as an eye-sore will be taken out of the way. The work of reformation thus so happily begun we hope will be extended throughout the length and breadth of this Indian city. Lowly and degraded as are the humbler ranks of our fellow-citizens, they are nevertheless entitled to the kind consideration of those under whose rule they have been placed."

Now we are on the subject of civic improvements, we will observe that, among all the beneficial alterations suggested in the Report to which we have referred, there is no suggestion for raised footpaths in our streets. It is true that they would be of little service comparatively to the European inhabitants of the city, but they would be a great protection to the very numerous native pedestrians who throng our thoroughfares from those almost daily recurring accidents to which they are subjected by the furious driving, we, in common with our contemporaries, have had occasion to vituperate.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce that the Mechanics' Institute will be opened about the middle of next month. The first lecture will be delivered by Dr. Brett upon "The Eye"; Mr. Speed will follow upon "Agriculture"; and several other gentlemen of well known ability have promised to contribute similar valuable assistance. When it is known that *five Rupees* will purchase a member's ticket and entitle the holder to attend all the lectures of the season, we hope that we shall hear of its bringing a large increase to the number of subscribers.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 16.

Letters from Cawnpore mention that an express had arrived there on the 6th instant, ordering off the 3d Light Dragoons to Kurnaul. They march on the 17th instant. Expresses had also passed through Meerut, Kurnaul, Agra and Nursseerabad. H. M.'s a 31st Regt. are on the point of moving from Ghazeepore to Agra, while H. M.'s 9th Regt. march immediately to Meerut. We have already said that there was to be an immediate gathering on the N. W. frontier.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 17.

As the Editor of this paper is spoken of in another journal, as the author of some of the papers in the third number of *Flibbertigibbet*, we think it right to declare most positively that he not only did not write a single line in the whole number, but was totally ignorant that the continuance of the publication was meditated up to the very morning of its appearance! We should have thought that the sentiments expressed in this paper on Monday, would have sufficed to protect us from the imputation of a share in the publication.

As enquiries from military men, relative to what is to ensue towards the northern frontier, are still pouring in upon us, notwithstanding our recent attempt to satisfy them for a while; we shall on Monday embody our opinions on the subject, generally, in a leader, in which though we may not be able to disclose any political facts beyond what most of our readers may already be aware of, we may succeed in pointing out the *hinge* on which will turn the decision for peace or war, and thus assist our readers to the best data on which they may subsequently draw conclusions for themselves, and calculate pretty accurately whether their 'good swords' are likely to be drawn or still to be allowed to repose, inglorious, in their scabbards.

Yesterday afternoon we received the following from a correspondent at Sylhet. We are sincerely glad to find so excellent a spirit animating the two regiments, and shall be happy to have to record similar expressions of good feeling upon the occasion of the departure of other corps:—

'The 70th Regiment embarked at Sylhet on the 7th instant, to proceed to Dinapore. This Regiment and the 73d have now been brigaded together at Barrackpore and Sylhet for five (5) years, during which time the greatest cordiality and friendship have existed between the two Regiments. Not a single dispute nor any bad feeling has ever existed between either officer or man since they became acquainted.

'The Officers of the 73d gave a Ball and Supper to those of the 70th on the 2d instant, which was kept up with the greatest spirit till long after 'day light did appear,' and the Native Soldiers of the former corps were not backward in showing their friends of the 70th how much they regretted the separation.

'Sylhet is considered the pleasantest station in India by all who have been stationed at it, and the Officers of the 70th were as sorry to leave it as we are to regret their departure. I am sure I express the wish of Officers and men of both Regiments, when I say may they soon meet again, and if *that* be in the '*battle field*,' they will then prove *there*, as well as in the amusements of the camp, that they can, and will, join hand in hand.'

It is so very seldom that a young native falling into the possession of great wealth is able to withstand the temptation of immediate indulgence in every description of idle dissipation and lavish expenditure, that we generally record such accessions of fortune with the painful conviction that they bring a fearful mass of evil in their train. Even if the youth has naturally good dispositions, and has all his life enjoyed every luxury he could desire, there is still the chance that he will, on attaining independence, be immediately surrounded by crowds of flatterers and evil counsellors, under whose tutelage he sooner or later becomes the prey of a thousand imaginary wants, and is lured into a hideous profligacy which rapidly destroys fortune, principles and constitution.

With such a general rule before us, it is delightful to dwell upon the pleasant exception presented by the young Rajah Cowar Kristnath Roy of Moorshedabad, of whom mention has more than once been made in this paper. It appears to be his peculiar pleasure to make his wealth subservient to an indulgence in the noblest emotions of our nature.—gratitude and generosity—leaving mere personal indulgences for secondary consideration. If he spends a thousand rupees upon a jewel, an ornament or a toy, he devotes ten times the amount to some noble public purpose, and a hundred times the sum to the reward of an attached servant. No case of suffering poverty—no necessitous public institution—is brought to his notice that he does not with a liberal hand relieve the one and afford support to the other.

We have been led to indulge in the foregoing panegyric, because it has been brought to our notice that Cowar Kristnath Roy has lately presented his Dewan with the munificent present of one lac of rupees—for the services rendered him by that individual; that he has bestowed 30,000 rupees upon his tutor, and meditates another gift of one lac of rupees to a gentleman who has acted as his guardian for a considerable time. His handsome subscription to the Theatre has already been mentioned, to which we may add that he very recently gave the Rev. Mr. Carey of Cutwa the sum of 300 rupees to assist the purposes of his mission.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 16.

We hear that Captain Boilean, Superintendent of Calcutta Canals, has been elected by the Nusseerabad Division of the Army, a member of the Orphan management.

Our readers will see, by an advertisement, in another page, that a meeting of the subscribers to the Military Fund, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing, and inspecting the accounts of the last year, has been fixed for the 27th of January; and that after this business has been gone through, the meeting is to be made special, for the "consideration, under Article 32," of the recent Meerut Propositions. We hope that before the 27th of January, the Meerut propositions will have been considered and the questions, mooted therein, determined by the votes of the general body of subscribers. After this has been done, we do not see what use the special meeting will be; but the advertisement is so very little explicit that we may not quite understand the purport of it.

As subscribers are not furnished with copies of the Fund Regulations, it would be as well, if, whenever a particular article is referred to, in an advertizement, it were quoted in the margin. Officers have not, like editors of papers, directories always at hand. The 32nd article quoted is this. "On occasions of any particular and important business, which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called, of the subscribers at the Presidency (others voting by proxy), as provided for in Article 27. Or, if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause, should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the notice of the Society at large, a special meeting shall be summoned by the President on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers, under the form above prescribed."

We must say, it appears somewhat strange to us, that a special meeting, on an "emergent occasion," should be fixed for a day nearly three months and a half after the meeting is advertized, and five months after the cause has arisen, on account of which the meeting is to be called. It is surely going completely on the *hysteron proteron* principle, to settle the question first, by submitting it to the army, and then to call a special meeting of subscribers to take it into consideration.

Since writing the above, we have perused our evening cotemporary's observations on our yesterday's notice. The purport of our previous article we thought sufficiently plain; we, however, may have been mistaken. Yet, if not the general purport, the following sentences are at all events unmistakeable. "We say, therefore, *let the Directors, as heretofore, elect their Secretary*"—and again, "Let then the subscribers choose their Directors if they will, *but let them leave the choice of a Secretary to the Directors.*" Surely there is nothing ambiguous in these words.

SUICIDE IN THE PHATUCK.—A suicide was, during the week, committed, by one of the prisoners of the *Phatuck*. The unfortunate fellow was a native, who was under detention, being committed to take his trial during the ensuing sessions; but it does not appear what drove him to the dreadful act. Some slight stir was made about the matter, but contrary to universal usage an inquisition was not held on the body.

MENDICITY.—Three strong young and hearty Portuguese women have been sent down to Calcutta, under perwannah, by the magistrate of Berhampore, where they had, for some time, been imposing on the inhabitants with petitions for charity. A heap of these petitions, about a hundred in number, at the least, has been sent down with the unworthy beggars.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 17.

We forgot to inform our readers, or to borrow from the *Englishman*, the little paragraph from which we gathered the intelligence, that Captain McNaghten's proposition, regarding the privilege of retired officers to subscribe to the Military Fund, in the superior grades, according to the number of years of service, and on the same terms with officers on the establishment has been carried by a large majority. As we strenuously advocated the extension of this privilege, when first the subject was brought to our notice, we need not say that we approve of the determination of the subscribers and are exceedingly glad that the proposition has been carried

A NOVEL CURE FOR A FEVER.—We learn that three or four days ago, a man named Bayar was given in charge of the police in Mirzapore, for having committed a violent assault on a poor woman, named Cuddum, his near neighbour. It appeared that the man had been ailing for a few days previously with an ague, which, by a strange crotchet in his head, he supposed, had been brought upon him by his neighbour Cuddum, through some progress of witchcraft; and he fancied, that by giving the woman a beating, he would nullify the spell. Accordingly during the remission of his fever, as soon as he found himself strong enough for the purpose, he waited upon the lady, and after announcing to her the object of his visit, he began to salute her with a stick with which he came armed, and did not desist from this complimentary exercise, until he drew blood from her.

REV. MR. SUMNERS.—In consequence of a notice published a few weeks back, to the effect, that the Vicar General had recommended the dismissal of Mr. Sumners from the Dum-Dum Chapel, having given utterance to certain mischievous sentiments; it is in justice due to Mr. Sumners to state, that the Government have *not* recognised the recommendation of the Vicar General, and that, therefore, Mr. Sumners may keep his place as long as he please.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 19.

We yesterday received a letter from Bameean, dated September 21st, in which mention is made of a previous letter, giving an account of Dennie's victory which has unfortunately not come to hand. We fear that the dawk of the 20th has been detained, probably lost—if so the *hiatus* in our intelligence is very much indeed to be deplored.

It will be seen from the annexed extract, that Dost Mahommed is but little inclined to submit, and that in consequence a portion of the *Bameean* force is about to proceed against him again—the advance was to have been made to Syghan on the 22d ultimo. Our correspondent seems to doubt the correctness of the report [for it is no more] that the Dhost was wounded in the late conflict:—

"BAMEEAN, *Sept.* 21*st*.—Immediately after the affair of the 18th, the Political Agent sent to the Ameer to offer terms, should he be inclined to surrender, but the Dost sent an answer expressing his determination to "conquer or die." The consequence of all this is, that we advance to Syghan to-morrow, as we cannot allow him to remain so near a neighbour; accordingly 4 guns H. A., 6 Companies 35th N. I., and 6 Companies of the Goorkahs, are held in readiness.

I told you in my last, that ex-chief had been wounded. The report is very prevalent, but I fear there is no good foundation for it. The Usbegs stood much better than we expected; they rallied three several times, after having been driven back by the fire of the guns. Among the host were some 200 of Moorad Beg's people, and about the same number of Affghans;

there were also a few Huzaras, from Deh Zungee. Their total number is now reported by the Political Agent at 4,200.

When Mahomed Ali Beg went over to the Ameer at Kamurd, the latter granted him the whole valley of Syghan; this so disgusted his rival Khilich Beg, (who had previously joined the Usbeg forces,) that he left the camp; but was soon after captured, and both he and his brother of Iliatoo (or Sokhtu Chunar) have been sent prisoners to Heibuck.

Gholaum Beg, son of the Wallee, was sent back to Tash Koorghan, previous to their advance from Syghan."

## MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 21.

Having very reluctantly been induced, by what appeared authentic information, to give credit to a report prevalent last week, that in anticipation of a rupture between the two countries, (since happily removed) the French Government at Pondicherry had offered some obstruction to the passage to Europe of two Madras Officers on board a French vessel, it affords us most sincere pleasure to be now able to give an unqualified contradiction to the whole affair. We are informed from Pondicherry that nothing of the kind was done or even contemplated, and that on the contrary the greatest good feeling subsists as usual between the neighbouring French and English residents. We sincerely regret having been led to give currency to a report which it is now evident was both mischievous and unfounded, and we are sure our Pondicherry neighbours will join with us in rejoicing that every symptom of irritation between two countries which stand at the head of European freedom and civilization, is now happily at an end.

The death of Mr. MAJORIBANKS offers a fair opportunity of bringing another Military Officer into the Direction, and thus infusing into it a little more of that Military knowledge and experience which are of such vital importance to the well being of the Indian Army, and through it to the whole country. We find that ong of the Military Candidates Major General Robertson has retired from the present contest, but will again come forward on the next vacancy. If the Proprietors really know their own interests, we may not only see Colonel Galloway elected on the present occasion, but a much larger proportion of Military Directors in future. The Company we observe has ordered a large number of "Muskets on an improved pattern," but we have yet met with no notice of any augmentation of the Army, beyond the additional Ensign and Lieutenant previously granted. Perhaps the improved Muskets are intended to be self acting ones—this at least is the improvement most wanted.

ATHENAEUM, OCTOBER 22.

We have made the following selections from the letters of our Mofussil Correspondents, received since our last issue.

KAMPTEE, *October* 10.—The Dusserah festival is over. The detachment of troops that usually goes to Nagpore on the occasion of the feast, was dispensed with this year, on account of the death of a member of the Rajah's family. A grand ball and supper however were given, at which many ladies and gentlemen from the Cantonment attended. It went off remarkably well. Dancing was kept up to a late hour.

Assistant Apothecary Burgess' trial for the murder of poor O'Brien terminated on the 7th. The proceedings have been sent to Madras for confirmation, so that you are likely to know the result much sooner than we at this station. Burgess acknowledged having ecommitted the deed, on the first day of the trial. Should the extreme penalty of the law be inflicted, the guilty woman, Burgess' wife, will have been the occasion of the loss of two lives, besides making four children orphans, two of O'Brien's and two that the unfortunate Burgess has.

The rains at this station are over. It is very hot in the middle of the day. Sickness still prevails, especially in H. M. 39th regiment.

TRICHINOPOLY, OCTOBER 13.—Within the last fortnight, several heavy showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, have fallen: thereby giving us reason to hope, from the green and luxuriant appearance of the fields, that there will be no failure of the crops, as was before anticipated. The expectation of the ryots had fallen to zero, but now the poor men begin to look cheerful and happy.

The condition of the roads at this station is very shameful. The rains have converted some of them into deep and rapid water courses, while others are altogether impassable for pedestrians.

I must not forget also to notice the insufficiency of the police; a grievance, which though not publicly complained of hitherto, is yet very severely felt. Will it be credited, that at this large military station, the sepoys are actually obliged to employ, at their own expence, several watchmen of the *Cullar* (thieves) caste, to keep nightly guard over their lines; and notwithstanding this precaution, robberies are frequently committed. The Officers also are obliged to resort to this strange system of protection. A want of numerical strength with regard to the police subordinates, cannot be urged in extenuation, as it is impossible to walk a hundred yards in any part of the Cantonment, without falling in with a sleepy, lazy, loitering peon, whose qualifications for office are nothing but *brass* and *noise*.

# European Intelligence.

## THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA.

COLONIAL GAZETTE, AUGUST 19.

THE only thing remarkable in Governor THOMSON'S visit to the Eastern Provinces of the St. Lawrence, is that it seems to have cost his Excellency a good deal of painstaking to avoid speaking out either way on the subject of Responsible Government. We reprint (at page ) his answer to an address from the inhabitants of Halifax, and a correspondence between himself and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, as well as his sayings to the people of New Brunswick. It will be seen that while he alluded to a marked contrast between the political states of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he took care to abstain from characterizing the difference,—which really is, that in Nova Scotia the Executive responds to the minority of the Assembly, and in New Brunswick to the majority; whence strife and discontent in the former case, and in the latter peace and satisfaction. All this Mr. THOMSON* has now lived long enough in Canada to understand as well as anybody: but then, Lord JOHN RUSSELL either cannot or will not understand it; and therefore the subordinate utters in allusion to it vague phrases which mean any thing or nothing. Plain speaking would have been the better policy in the long run. Even on this occasion, Governor THOMSON was instantly forced to explain certain expressions in his answer to the Nova Scotian address, which were so dubious that they were applied to the Executive, though, as it afterwards turned out, intended for the Assembly. If he meant to please both parties by using words which either might interpret in its own favour, he was signally disappointed by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S urgent demand for explanation: and the time is near at hand when he will be required, all the more for having talked about "idle disputes upon theoretical points of government," to say Yes or No on the question of Executive Responsibility to the Representative body.

Indeed, the coquettish *see-sawing* of Governor THOMSON on the all-important subject of Responsible Government, in monkey-like imitation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, renders it the more incumbent on the constituencies of United Canada to make this the question of questions at the approaching election of an Assembly. If the Colonial Minister here and the Governor-General there had unequivocally declared, that the Crown would henceforth govern as at home, both as to persons and things, in agreement with the majority of the Representative body, the question would have been set at rest during their time at least. As it is, the indecision of the organs of the Crown excites suspicions and fears which keep the question alive; so that the people, instead of selecting representatives the best qualified to counsel the Executive in practical matters, will have to choose such as they shall think the best qualified to assert the constitutional principle of Executive Responsibility. It is deeply to be regretted that Canada should still be agitated on this really organic question: but the evil must be borne in order that it may be finally eradicated. The Imperial authorities have not thought fit to *settle the future government* of Canada; and therefore the people of Canada must endeavour to accomplish this object themselves. It is not a very difficult task. The miserable contest of races being over—the national pride of England being no longer irritated by fears of provincial rebellion—United Canada being a British colony—public opinion here will sympathize with public opinion in Canada, and the voice of the colonists as spoken by the majority of their Assembly will have due weight on this side the Atlantic. If the majority of the Assembly should require that the Executive departments of government in Canada be no longer conducted by persons in whom nobody has any confidence, but be intrusted, as at home, to the men who have talent and influence to lead the Representative body, *that* the people of this country will deem a request most fit to be granted. Governor after Governor would break down and get recalled by attempting to withstand so reasonable a proposal—when made by the representatives of so powerful a colony as United Canada! And indeed there is good reason to believe that Governor THOMSON, and even Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however disinclined to admit the "theoretical point" as such, for reasons that will come out in due time, are quite ready to adopt it practically—that is, provided the Assembly should insist on it. What the Assembly will do, depends on the elections. The settlement of the future government of Canada now rests with the constituencies.

We are the more disposed to impress this our conviction on our friends in the colony, because if they should concur with us, they will carefully avoid one of the evils hitherto attendant on the system of governing in opposition to the Representative body. Under that system, popular members were hopelessly excluded from office; and thus it happened, that while men of popular opinions who were qualified for office, hardly cared to obtain seats in the Assembly, others without any talent, but those of the demagogue, sought the confidence of the electors by inflaming their passion, and then betrayed that confidence by pursuing the most extravagant courses in the Assembly. The system, in fact, brought into Parliament men remarkable only for their violence: it operated as a bounty on mere reckless opposition to the Executive. So, if the people of Canada were perfectly satisfied that the Executive fully intended to withhold from the majority of the Assembly, as heretofore, all influence in the Government, the constituencies would probably elect members with a view not to the good of the country under its present rule, but to separation from England: the Assembly would be a revolutionary body desiring only an opportunity to rebel with success. Without supposing this extreme case, it is certain that when Parliament is not the way to power, there will be few candidates qualified for office and fewer constituencies disposed to elect them. Let us hope that henceforth in Canada, the leader of the majority of the Representative body will be, as in England, the principal officers of the Government. Entertaining this hope, the constituencies will choose members accordingly, rejecting such candidates as would be fit for nothing but to oppose the Executive—preferring those who are the best qualified to govern the country; while this hope of office again will bring into the field many candidates there. If Governor THOMSON wishes the Assembly to consist of able and temperate men, he will yet, before the election, find occasion to speak plainly on the subject of Responsible Government.

The Assembly will have ample occupation if the Governor should let it work at its proper business. There is not in the world a country so susceptible of economical improvement as the Canadian banks of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. It is a country whose natural capacity for advancing in prosperity equally with the adjoining State of New York, has been frustrated by every species of misgovernment. It is like a powerful spring kept down by an overwhelming weight, the removal of which will produce a rebound in proportion to the previous depression. Let Canada "go ahead" should be the instruction to every member elected to the first Assembly. We propose to dwell in subsequent papers on the various means that might be employed to that end.

* Now Baron SYDENHAM, "of Sydenham in Kent and Toronto in Canada." Lord SYDENHAM, however being still plain Mr. THOMSON in all the Canadian Novascotian, and New Brunswick journals, from which, our present budget of news is made up, we retain his Lordship's old plebean name in this paper, for distinctness of personal identity.

## REMINISCENCES OF A LIGHT DRAGOON.

No. 1.

*Concluded from our last issue.*

The Colonel was desired to read aloud. He did so; and then the boy being questioned, the whole secret came out. Amid shouts of laughter from the audience to which he addressed himself, the urchin imitated Brennan's style of telling the story, and then, not without some substantial marks of the officer's favour, was permitted to withdraw. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the two worthies who, carrying arms, forgot at the moment of trial to make use of them, never showed themselves again to the ranks of the ——militia.

Brennan's career, though a very remarkable one, could scarce, in the nature of things, end otherwise than in his destruction. Many a narrow escape he made, many a feat of daring and activity he performed; but, in the end, accident proved more fatal to him than all the designs and projects of his pursuers. It happened, one day, that a gentleman riding along the high-road, observed two men creep through a gap in one of the hedges, and disappear on the other side. He instantly conceived the notion that they might be Brennan and his ally, the pedlar; so he hurried off to Lord Caher, and told both what he knew and what he conjectured. His Lordship's eagerness to effect the capture of the bandit had not abated, a jot, and, thinking it highly probable that his informant's suspicions might be well founded, he gave orders for a detachment of the 11th to mount their horses, and directed, at the same time, the Sligo Militia to march with all haste, and extending their files to surround the spot. For within this hedge, through which the mysterious strangers had been seen to pass, was a new house, as yet incomplete, with a stack or two of furze cut down and piled up for fuel; and his Lordship justly concluded, that if he could make of these the centre of a circle, of which the radii should be respectively half a mile in length, he might pretty surely count on picking up every living thing that might have established itself, whether by accident or design, within the circumference of that circle.

I well remember that I formed one of the mounted detachment, which performed the service of which I am now speaking, and the strange excitement of the chase I shall never, till my dying day, forget. The militia marched as they were directed, and, extending their files, soon placed the unfinished domicile, with its appurtenances, within a cordon. This was gradually narrowed, while our mounted men kept a look-out in the rear, and made ready to start off in desperate pursuit, should the game be sprung, and trust to speed of foot for escape. By-and-by the infantry closed upon the house, searched it through, and found it empty: it may be imagined there was an expression of blank astonishment in every face, till one of our men suddenly exclaimed, "You haven't examined the chimney; you may depend upon it you'll find him there." It was no sooner said than done; for he sprang from his horse, ran inside, poked his head up the kitchen chimney, and in an instant withdrew it again. It was well for him that he did so, for almost simultaneously with his backward leap, came the report of a pistol, the ball from which struck the hearth without wounding anybody. It is impossible for me to describe the scene that followed. Nobody cared to get below the robber; nobody fancied that it would be possible to get above him; and threats and smooth speeches were soon shown to be alike unavailing to draw him from his hiding-place. But the marvel of the adventure did not stop there. While a crowd of us were gathered about the house, some shouting on Brennan to surrender, others firing at the top of the chimney, a sort of salute which the robber did not hesitate to answer; one of the Sligo men suddenly called out from the rear, that he had pricked a man with his bayonet among the gorse. In an instant search was made, and sure enough there lay Brennan himself, on his back in a narrow ditch, with a brace of pistols close beside his feet, of which, however, he did not judge it expedient to make use. He was instantly seized, disarmed, and put in charge of a sufficient guard; while the remainder of us addressed ourselves to the capture of his companion concerning whom we could not for an instant doubt that he was Hogan.

When Brennan gave himself up, he did so with a singularly mild and serene aspect. There was no expression of ferocity in his countenance; no look which could be understood to imply either bitter agony because of the fate which had overtaken him, or a desperate resolution to sell his life at the highest. His whole bearing, on the contrary was that of a man perfectly reconciled to his fate; not, indeed, very hopeful, yet far from desperate; therefore, little disposed to shed either his own or any other person's blood unnecessarily. Hogan, on the contrary, resembled one of the wild beasts, which in Norway, or some of the other countries where *battus* are carried on upon a scale more magnificent than ours, the hunters contrive to hem within their toils, seeking to capture him alive rather than kill him; for Hogan would not listen to any proposal of surrender. He mounted, on the contrary, to the very edge of the chimney, making of its brickwork a sort of parapet to protect him from our bullets, and fired pistol after pistol, till his ammunition became exhausted, and he was forced, with extreme reluctance, to descend. "In the name of common sense," said Lord Caher, "why did you offer such a useless resistance? you knew all the while that you must be taken at last—why then wantonly put your own and other men's lives in jeopardy?" But Hogan would not condescend to reply. He drew up his tall muscular figure to the utmost, and looking disdainfully upon the throng that surrounded him, he continued silent.

Brennan and Hogan were placed each on the croup of a horseman's saddle, and in this manner, under a sufficient escort, were conveyed to the watch-house in Caher. It seemed to me that Hogan evinced manifest tokens of satisfaction, as soon as he ascertained that he stood not alone in misfortune; a strange disposition, yet the reverse of uncommon, and indicative of no extraordinary ferocity on the part of him who is swayed by it. But, however this may be, the prisoners reckoned contentedly enough, and were in due time safely lodged in their narrow quarters. It seemed, however that neither the inconveniences attached to the cell, nor their anticipation of the fate that was before them, had any power to work mischievously upon their humour. How Hogan conducted himself I cannot so decidedly describe; but of Brennan, it is fresh in my recollection, that he was throughout singularly cheerful and confiding. He told us many stories of his own narrow escapes. He pointed out several of our men who had more than once been in pursuit of him, and whose lives, he declared, had over and over again been in his hands, though a sense of what was right would not permit him to take them. "Why should I shoot you?" was the tenor of his appeal. "I have been a soldier in my day, and know that a soldier must obey whatever orders he may receive. No, no—I should have the guilt of Cain on my soul, had any one of your regiment died by my hands; and yet more than once you had well nigh forced me to the extremity." Then he would launch out in praise of his favourite mare, whose death he deplored as the severest calamity that ever befel him, and invariably wound up by expressing his conviction, that after all he would never be hanged. "There is no proof against me," was his argument. "There's nobody to swear that by me he was ever wronged; and were the fact different, I am sure that the people will not permit me to be put to death." In this respect, however, Brennan had deceived himself; for the law, when it puts forth its might, is, even in Ireland, stronger than the mere will or caprice of a mob.

Having been detained in the guard-room of Caher all night, the prisoners were removed next day to Clonmel, when, in due time, the assizes came on, and they were put upon their trial. Many charges were brought against both, and especially against Brennan; yet the robber was so far in the right, that nobody could be persuaded to swear to his identity. At length a Quaker mounted the witness-box, whose carriage had been robbed near Fermoy, and who went so far as to declare his belief, that he saw the individual, Brennan, who had stopped it. He would not, indeed, assert positively that the case was so,—he only believed that Brennan was the man. On this evidence, not very explicit we must allow, yet, without doubt the best which could, under the circumstances, be procured, Brennan was by the jury found guilty; and both he and Hogan, who, on some such evidence, was in like manner convicted, received sentence of death. How shall I describe the scene that followed! Multitudes from all parts of the surrounding country, and from the distance, in some instances, of fifty miles from the town, had flocked in to witness the trial; and now that their idol was doomed to die, their grief and consternation exceeded all conceivable bounds. Bearded men wept in the court-house like children. There were groans, deep and bitter, rising from every quarter; and more than one, especially among the women, fainted away, and was carried out. Meanwhile the troops, anticipating an attempt at rescue, stood to their arms, and the whole night long the streets were patrolled; but no disturbance took place. After indulging for an hour or two in useless howling, the crowd melted away, and long before midnight a profound calm pervaded every corner of the town.

At last the terrible day of execution arrived, and Brennan, with his associate, being placed in an open cart, passed about half-past nine in the morning, under a strong military escort, beneath the arched gateway of the gaol. Again had formidable preparations been made to meet and repel violence, should any be offered: but again the thundercloud passed by, without any outburst of its fury. The crowd, to be sure, was prodigious; but what can a mere crowd attempt or hope to accomplish against even a handful of disciplined and well-armed soldiers? and where, as happened to be the case that day, the soldiers are numerous, then must even the thought of resistance be scouted. Not a hand was raised in defence of the prisoners during all the progress from the prison to the gallows, and round the gallows the multitudes that assembled stood, if not mute, at all events motionless. It was curious at the time to remark the difference of character that showed itself in the bearings of the two men: Brennan gazed cheerfully round him all the while he was in the cart, and, recognizing in the crowd several of his friends, perhaps followers, he nodded and smiled to them gaily. Hogan, on the contrary, though equally self-collected, was far more reserved, for he never bestowed upon any of the throng one mark of recognition, nor once addressed a word to his fellow-sufferer. Yea, and after the cords had been adjusted, and the unhappy men stood, waiting for the signal which should carry the vehicle from beneath, and leave them die between earth and heaven;—even then Hogan turned aside with undisguised contempt and loathing, from the hand which his associate offered to his pressure; and wrapping himself up in his own thoughts, sternly and resolutely prepared for the issue. It was not long of coming. At a given signal the cart drove away, and amid yells, more loud and terrible than mine ever utter, except in the Emerald Isle, the souls of these two noted malefactors were wrenched from their bodies. I must not, however, forget to mention, that the two renowned highwaymen [illegible] A young man, found guilty of forcibly carrying away a girl from her home and the protection of her parents, was the same day executed in pursuance of his sentence; and he chose to die in a garb, which excited not only our surprise, but our ridicule. He came to be hanged in a garment of white flannel, made tight to the shape, and ornamented in all directions with knots of blue riband, rather more befitting a harlequin on the stage, than a wretched culprit whose life had become forfeit to the offended laws.—*United Service Journal for August.*

## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

BY HIS DAUGHTER.

A thousand shall fall beside thee, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.—*Psalm for the Eighteenth Morning of the Month.*

PLYMOUTH was our next quarter: I remember that. The ball,—the first ball I had ever seen I was there. I own the preparations puzzled me. The officers all busy, and their "Committee of Taste" creating what to me seemed fairy-land. "The flowers, the wreaths"—the star of bayonets—the transparencies—the trophies of drums, colors, &c.; and at night, the blaze of light—the inspiring music—the lovely dresses—their resplendent jewels, blended with the glittering uniforms of Navy and Military! Truly to my young mind it realized the the dreams of fairy visions.

I was at Plymouth a story was told of old Lady D——, which I have since seen related in the papers.

There was a small green opposite the Government House, over which no one was permitted to pass. Not a creature was allowed to approach save the General's cow; and the sentries had particular orders to turn any one away who ventured to cross the forbidden turf.

One day Lady D——, having been calling at the General's, which to make a short cut, and, accordingly, bent her steps across the lawn, when she was arrested by the sentry calling out, desiring her to return and go the other road. She remonstrated; the man said he could not disobey his orders, which were to prevent any one from crossing that piece of ground.

"But," said Lady D——, with a stately air, "do you know who I am?"

"I don't know who you be, ma'am," replied the immoveable sentry, "but I knows who you b'aint,—you b'aint the General's cow."

So Lady D—— wisely gave up the argument at once, and went the other way.

The regiment had not been very long in Plymouth Barracks, when they were ordered to Canada. Then came the packing. What a scene it is! What a revolution in arrangements do these words, "The

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route is come," create!

All the baggage was on board the transports, when the regiment was counter-ordered. The baggage was relanded. Another official letter arrived; they were to be disbanded. Among them there was great sorrow at being paired. They were a very happy little band; but they made the necessary arrangements, and submitted but with a bad grace, to their fate.

One morning, the officers were gathered about the mess-room. My father was sitting before the fire, while the adjutant beside him unfolded and aired the damp newspaper. Suddenly he snatched it from the adjutant, to the surprise of the latter; and, springing on the mess-room table with one bound, he held the paper aloft, and read aloud the talismanic words:—"Bonaparte arrived from Elba!—War with France!" He concluded with a hearty shout. All joined in it: it rang through the lofty passages of the Long-room Barracks. "War with France!"—terrible words. And when my father had repeated them three or four times, he turned round to one of the officers, and said—

"I must remember I have a wife and five children,—who will tell them the news?"

In a few days they embarked. Methinks I see them passing by, drums beating, colours flying, with all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war!"

My mother remained at Plymouth. General B——, the Governor, was very kind to her. She intended going with her children to pass the period of my father's absence at the Isle of Wight, and said, laughingly, she would not go till she had a man-of-war to take her there. After some joking on the subject she managed to carry her point, and Captain R——(since become celebrated) took us to the island in his sloop-of-war, the A——.

Beautiful Isle of Wight! Never since my childhood have I seen thee, save in passing by at sea. But our cottage garden,—ah! I see it now, with its sweet-scented arbours, our tiny flower-beds, where we planted seeds, and took them out every now and then to see if they were growing; and the sounding stream at the foot of the garden; and Carisbrook Castle on the opposite bank above!

Beautiful green isle! wherein I passed some happy childish hours. I have been very far away, over distant seas, and among foreign people; and not long ago, returning homeward, I passed thy peaceful shores, with a silent and deep regret for the early days when I went bounding through thy shaded lanes, hand in hand with young brothers and sisters, now scattered and afar! And yet, in looking round me, there are many such worthier than me who have much less to be thankful for than I have.

My mother anxiously awaited news from the Continent. It came at last,—and in this way;—for she, having little intercourse with any one beyond her children, had scarcely any knowledge of what was passing in the world abroad. My brother and I, standing at the front gate of the cottage garden, were one morning attracted by the sound of music, and the gaudy appearance of the coaches coming down the road, streaming with gilded flags, that bore the words—

"WELLINGTON! VICTORY! WATERLOO!"

These words, in printed capitals, caught our eyes. We repeated them with the passing crowd, and then rushed into my mother.

"There has been a battle," we said; "they have been fighting the French, and *we* have beaten them!

My mother started up, and without bonnet or shawl was proceeding to the post-town, about two miles from where we were residing, when her maid followed her through the gate with these necessary articles. She put them on mechanically, and hastened on her road. She has often said, she knew not how she reached the post-office; but she got there safely, and received two letters,—one from my father, containing but few words. They had gained the victory: he was safe, but his favourite mare had been shot under him. The other was from the Colonel of the regiment, Sir H——C——, congratulating her on the laurels her husband and his corps had won.

I have been told by a friend of my mother's, who went to visit her on the morning she received that memorable letter, that she was struck by the group collected in the porch of the cottage as she entered it. On a low chair sat my mother, with her little ones gathered round her. My father's letter was in her hand, and she was reading it aloud. A faithful servant, with one of the children in her arms, stood beside her; while we, silent and wondering, gazed and listened earnestly. The golden sun streamed up the garden-walk, and shed its light upon our little group: bees murmured in the jasmined porch, and the perfume of June flowers came floating through the open door. I almost fancy I remember my mother's voice, gently proclaiming to us the brilliant honours of the memorable day.

Alas! in other homes what different scenes were passing. The voice of sorrow alone was heard in many:—mothers, wives, friends, and sisters, weeping for the distant dead!

And here I may mention, that but for my father the battalion he commanded would never have been upon the plains of Waterloo. They were all young men, mere recruits from the inland counties, enlisted just before they embarked for foreign service. After they had been some little time at Brussels, they were reviewed by General M——, who pronounced them to be an uncommonly fine set of young fellows. Subsequently they received orders to proceed to Antwerp, to join the garrison there. Now, my father knew very well, that if they went to Antwerp, they must lose their chance of facing the enemy; so he collected his little band of soldiers together, and putting himself at their head, he marched them into the square at Brussels, and drew them up under the Marquess of Wellington's windows.

"Now, my lads," said he, addressing them, "Beat the Grenadiers' March."

They beat it in right good style.

Lord Hill came out on the balcony of Lord Wellington's residence, and seeing the regiment, said, "What! my old friends the —th! What do you want?"

My father answered, that they had been ordered to Antwerp with the reserve, that they did not like it at all; he and all were unanimous in their wish to join the main army, and go before the enemy!

Lord Hill bore the message to the Great Captain who came out on the balcony at once. He examined them with his eagle eye, and said, "They are a very pretty little battalion; tell them they may do as they wish."

Lord Hill announced the decision.—Such cheers!

Colonel Mitchell commanded the brigade to which my father's regiment was attached at Waterloo. It may appear strange that it was the only brigade of Sir C. Colville's division actually present at the battle. This brigade was stationed in the neighbourhood of Grammont, where Lord Hill was then quartered; and when his Lordship received the order to advance, Colonel M——was dining with him. He solicited, and obtained permission to advance forthwith, without waiting for orders in the usual way from head-quarters; had he waited, he could not possibly have been present.

When first they went into action, my father of course watched his young soldiers with an anxious eye. At one time there was a report that some Hussar regiment was driven back. "They have driven back the—Hussars," said one young soldier to another.

"What of that?" replied his comrade; "they must blow off the froth before they come to the porter."

One young officer of the regiment had often been laughed at by his brother officers for his particularity as to dress and appearance: he had even been accused of effeminacy. Some of them said, "I wonder how F——will get on in action!" He soon gave them an opportunity of deciding. On a sudden charge of the enemy's cavalry, a young bugler of the 51st, took refuge in the square of my father's regiment. The poor fellow was rejoicing in his safety, and just crying out, "I am all right now," when a cannon ball struck him on the head, and scattered his blood and brains on the colours borne by the dandy Ensign, covering the face of the latter at the same time. When the smoke cleared away, the Ensign's condition was discovered, his uniform being soiled, and he tearfully wiping it.

"I should like," said he, very quietly, "to wash my face and hands after this!" Among the officers there was an Irish Lieutenant,, an old Peninsular campaigner, who was coolly looking about him at the passers by, far and near. At some distance on the extreme right, he espied a body of Belgian troops; their strange uniform leading him to suppose they were French, he exclaimed, "Och, murder alive! Thim's French safe enough!"

"Hush, Pat, you foolish fellow," said my father "don't frighten my boys."

Soon after Pat's imprudent speech, a large body of French cuirassiers appeared in sight It seemed doubtful which of the squares that were dotted about, they would honour with a visit. In the mean time, my father's anxiety for his "boys" induced him to address them in the following style. (His daughter must, in recording the harangue, throw herself on the charity of her readers, for relating what she admits is by no means adapted to a lady's style; but being characteristic of "Old Frank," as the soldiers called their Colonel, she is unwilling to omit it.)

"Now, my young tinkers," said he, "stand firm! While you remain in your present position, old Harry himself can't touch you; but if *one* of you give way, *he* will have every mother's son of you, as sure as you are born!"

After a slight pause, the cuirassiers made a sudden charge upon the regiment to the left of my father's; and after several attempts to break the square, they sounded a retreat, and retired in the utmost confusion. The attacked regiment waited only till the enemy was entirely clear of the—th, when they opened upon them with a most murderous fire, while at the same moment several guns on the other side of my father's corps, played upon them. For a minute or two, the smoke was so dense, that it was impossible to see a yard in advance; but when it cleared away, a scene of the greatest disorder presented itself. Numbers lay strewed about in all directions—dead, dying, and wounded. Horses running here and there without their riders; and the riders, encumbered with their heavy armour, scampered away as they best could, without their horses. At this period they were not far from Hougomont. My poor father had much pleasure in relating the narrow escape of one of his "boys," the Honourable George Keppel, who was then scarcely sixteen years of age. He was a boy in every sense of the word. Nay, I have heard he was flogged at Westminster only four months before he was at Waterloo.

Mr. Keppel was sitting on a drum, just in front of my father's mare, when she was shot; he was even stroking the poor thing's face at the time that the ball struck her down, broke the bit of the bridle, and knocked him head over heels, drum and all. The animal plunging in her agony, threw the square into great confusion, and her misery was speedily put an end to by the soldiers' bayonets.

In the midst of the battle, my father would say to Mr. Keppel, as he pointed out some spot more distinguished for din and smoke than any other, "I say, George, I hope your elder brother, the Lord, is there, for your sake." I think the young Lord ——was in the Guards. To sober-minded people, in these "piping times of peace," (excuse a hackneyed quotation,) this light-heartedness sounds like levity; but the battle could hardly have been won if commanding officers had not talked cheerily. A common remark in the midst of an action is not the way to keep men's courage up.

My father had *nineteen* Ensigns in his regiment at Waterloo, only two of them had attained the age of twenty-one. Ah! many of my military readers (whom I fancy myself addressing as old friends) must remember the pride with which "Old Frank" was in the habit of talking of "his boys!"

The morning after Waterloo the—th had only a march of nine miles before them to a place called Nivelles. Fancy, after this bloody business, these "boys" equipping themselves in the spoils of the enemy; just as if they were only "playing at soldiers." One had a cuirass with a bullet-hole in the breast, another a helmet, a third a grenadier's cap of the Imperial Guard. In this travestie they marched into Nivelles, to the tune of "Ca ira"*, and the utter surprise of the inhabitants, at their thus wearing the habiliments of the enemy, and playing the national tune.

There have been so many able descriptions of the march of the Allied Army to Paris, that were I even to venture to give one from memory, it would fall very far short of any from the most commonplace witness. Some of the anecdotes, however, which I have heard related by my father and his "boys," are, I think, worthy of insertion.

Three days after Waterloo my father's regiment was at the taking of Cambray; an affair which they considered of no note.

They had one petty alarm on entering the French frontier. A Belgian regiment, at some distance from them, commenced firing an animated *feu de joie*. Now our 'cute Irishman, Pat Brennan (nay, good reader, don't you remember Pat Brennan, of the—th?) had taken them before for French troops, in the midst of the engagement at Waterloo, and a party of commissariat clerks, sutlers, and the usual crew at the fag-end of an army immediately gave the alarm that the French were upon them once more. The panic did not last long; their Belgian allies approaching soon undeceived them.

When the Army were within a few leagues of Paris, a scene occurred in which it is possible many of my readers were engaged. In passing through a nobleman's domain, the game, startled from their hiding-places by so unusual an intrusion as the advance of the Allied Army, left their accustomed nooks in great dismay, and ran, helter-skelter, in every direction. Hares and rabbits scampered here and there; and so exciting was the scene to the hungry soldiers, (as they had been on short commons for many previous days,) that with one accord, with one shout, the whole army gave chase! There was terrible slaughter, of course, in this new engagement; and then, bagging their game, my father's regiment proceeded on their way towards a mill, which they saw before them, rejoicing in the prospect of a plentiful and luxurious repast. Arrived at their destination, the foragers clubbed together, and formed themselves into separate messes. My father's messmates consisted of Mr Keppel, his Captain, (a favourite in the regiment, and who was usually designated Keppel's dry nurse) and their respective servants. They mixed up the game with some flour they found in the mill, and any stray scraps of prog that fell in their way, and when the cookery of the strange medley was completed, sat down to enjoy the meal. They did such justice to it, that they felt considerably uncomfortable, after so hasty and indigestible a mess. Suddenly, a man rushed in among them with the startling intelligence, that they were all poisoned. The whole of the flour in the mill, he said, was poisoned. One of the men, he added, was already dying in an adjoining ditch, and he entreated them to come and convince themselves of the frightful truth of his story.

They all looked at one another in considerable dismay, till my father saying, "Here is a pretty kettle of fish!" led the way to the ditch to inspect the dead man.

There he lay, extended, and with closed eyes and swollen features; half opening his eyes, he muttered, "Well, what the deuce do you all want here?" to those gazing on him; and they turned away quite satisfied that the man was indeed dead—drunk. They started on their march next morning before dawn, and were not sorry when the brilliant rays of the rising sun lit up the gilded ball on the top of "*L'Hopital des Invalides*," and gave evidence of resting-place, after so many months of anxiety, toil, and privation.

My father, in his letter, begged my mother to follow him to France as soon as he was established in some place where he could receive us. In the month of September afterwards, we proceeded from Southampton to Havre de Grace, and were there met by two officers of my father's regiment, My father came from Paris shortly afterwards, and conveyed us back—from that time I date my undying recollections of life.

The surring camp in the Bois de Boulogne, the foreign troops, the passing bands of martial music, the huts made of branches, and lo! amid these groups of fanciful remembrance, Louis XVIII. sweeps by, standing in his open carriage, his withered hand pressed to his royal heart, and bowing with graceful and grateful courtesy to those who had so ably assisted in replacing him on the throne of his ancestors.

Above all, was the solemn service performed by a chaplain under a stately tree in the open air. The immense mass of military, all utterly silent, the mounted officers sitting on their chargers, trained to being quiet when ordered, and the serious attention of the soldiery: that calm worship, so simple in its forms, must have appeared almost strange to the French lookers-on, who, from the long war between England and France, had had but little opportunity of comparing the religion of the two countries.

My youngest brother was born in a house in the wood, which had been kindly given up to us by a General Officer, who was entitled to house quarters. My father learned the news of his son's birth on his return from a review. He had brought back with him a great many friends, to partake of such cheer as his house and means of obtaining provision afforded. After dinner they drank the young strangers health. He was only two or three hours old, and my father desired he might be brought in to witness the honours paid him by many distinguished officers at the table. The nurse sent him word, "the baby was not dressed;" so he bore the tattered and soiled colours of the regiment from their place, and going for his new-born son himself, he brought him to his friends wrapped up in them. They drank his health with all the honours, and as my father returned his thanks, he promised to make a soldier of him, adding, "And may he do honour to the name!"

"Amen!" said some old officer near him, in a solemn voice.

Brother! brother thou wilt fulfil the wishes of our dead and honoured father. By the remembrance of his own good and honest deeds, by the love and veneration we all, *all* bear to his unfading memory, by the character he himself established as "a warrior, the soldier's idol and the father of his men"—(I quote the words applied to him after death, by those soldiers who were under his command)—by these hallowed remembrances, strive to follow the path in which he trod with such honour to himself and children; now, alas! vainly mourning his regretted death!

I have not the vulgar wish to bestow commonplace praise on my father, in the vain and frivolous hope of public approbation, but sitting down as I do to garner up all that I can remember of him, my heart swells with a pride that few can contemn, and many will appreciate.

Father! venerated and adored father! I am ever thinking of thee. When I was in my infancy, thy principles of honour were firmly engraven on my young heart; it was my pride to obey the injunctions given me by thee, in thy voice of constant kindness. Truly, in thee tho'force of example has been very great; and, though none of thy sons or daughters can hope to attain the love and honour of such as long have loved and honoured thee still, for thy sake, and in reverend obedience to thy will, we may prove that the example of such a father has not been altogether lost upon us.

Before my brother was a month old, the regiment was ordered into winter quarters. Some of the soldiery set fire to part of the Bois de Boulogne—either in love of mischief or their hatred of the French. It was soon stopped, and severe punishment threatened towards those who attempted it again. My mother, and we little imps, were left at the house in the Bois de Boulogne till the former could be removed. While we were there, a young French officer and some soldiers came and claimed the quarters by order; but hearing that an English lady was ill and unable to remove with her family, he retired immediately, saying, that under such circumstances he must postpone his claims. The proverbial politeness of the French frequently amounts to really kind services. For our winter quarters we proceeded to Passy, a small village some distance from Paris.

## ANECDOTES IN THE PYRENEES, DURING THE CAMPAING OF 1813.

AFTER our successful defence of the key of the British position, on the 28th July 1813, in the Pyrenees, against an enemy's force, so very superior to our own in point of numbers, we enjoyed one day's rest, which was greatly to be desired, having been engaged with the enemy on the 26th at Linzoain (on which occasion the 40th lost 6 officers and nearly 100 men, and on the 28th, 5 officers and 123 men)—in bivouac the two previous nights, exposed to torrents of rain, and our baggage in the rear—both officers and men, owing to the mountainous country over which we had been marching for several days back, nearly without shoes—a day of rest was invaluable to us for the purpose of repairing our damages and drying our saturated clothes. On the morning of the 30th, we were again ready for any service that might be required of us. We were not long without occupation: about ten A.M. an order arrived for the troops to cross the ravine at the foot of our position, and attack the enemy on the summit of a range of high and steep mountains in our front. The day was broiling hot, and it required great exertion to ascend these rocky heights: it was, however, effected; and, after much gallantry on both sides, the enemy were driven at all points to defend as ineffectually every subsequent position which they took up to their rear. At this moment, the 40th Regiment was ordered by Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, commanding our division, to proceed down the mountain to our left, and arrest the progress of a column of the enemy who were retiring in the valley. The road, if so it can be called, by which it was necessary to descend, which in winter was evidently a water-course, was obstructed by masses of rock and deep gullys. Under a smart fire from the retiring force, we at length reached the bottom of the mountain, and a rush being made with the bayonet, we succeeded in taking prisoners the whole of the 32nd French light battalion, consisting of 24 officers and nearly 700 men—more than double the numerical strength of the 40th Regiment at that time. The commanding officer, a chef de bataillon, a very gentlemanly man, who had been wounded in the arm that morning, presented me his sword, which is still in my possession. How often has it recalled to my memory the glorious days of that period, when we had abundance of occupation for the mind as well as the body!—not like this inactive period of time, in which so many Peninsula men of my standing, as well as myself, are vegetating, I will not say, for we are, thank God, too old for that, but withering, upon an insufficient half-pay. Shortly after this piece of good fortune, and the prisoners were collected together, the Duke of Wellington arrived in the valley, and, in person, I reported to his Grace the fruits of our exertions, requesting to be informed how I was to dispose of them, when his Grace, smiling, said, "What, the 40th again?" and desired that they should be sent to the rear, under an escort of the regiment, on their way to Vittoria. It was a curious circumstance that, upon inspection of the prisoners' knapsacks, a quantity of drinking-cups were found, which the Quartermaster of the 7th Fusiliers, in our division, had sent for to England for the officers, and which, it is supposed, had been landed at Passages, but, on their way through the mountains to the fourth division, had been taken by the enemy; as I heard no more of them, I presume they at length reached their original destination, the Quartermaster of the 7th having been informed of the circumstance. Amongst the officers taken prisoners by us was one of almost gigantic size. A short time previous, he had been the tambour-major of his battalion, and had been recently promoted to the grade of Sous-Lieutenant. I found him extremely troublesome—making several attempts to escape; and it was not until severely rebuked for it by his commanding officer that he desisted from his attempts. On the return of the escort from conducting the prisoners to the rear, I learned that our troublesome friend had, during the morning of the action, been the bearer of an eagle, which, upon our approach, he had thrown into a rapid stream, along the left bank of which the corps to which he belonged was retiring. It is useless for me to say how greatly annoyed I was that all hope of discovering so valuable a trophy was thus irretrievably lost.

* There hangs a tale by this same tune of "Ca ira."

Ah! Ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Avec les aristocrats á la lanterné."

At the taking of Valenciennes, in 1793 the—th regiment went gallantly up the trenches, playing the revolutionary air of "Ca ira," in the same sort of bravado and insult that sailors, during the American war, used to strike up "Yankee doodle," The gallant bearing of the corps attracting the attention of his Royal Highness at the moment, he ordered that "Ca ira" should be the future quick step of the—th; and so it has remained to this day. It bears a strong resemblance to the "Fall of Paris." And I have an anecdote of this latter tune that I think makes a tolerable pendant to the story of Ca ira." When the Allied Army entered Paris—what a day of triumph!—the Royal Regiment, leading the way, struck up the "Fall of Paris." An order was immediately given to put a stop to it, and, on being desired to play a Scotch air, they changed it to "*Croppies lie down.*"

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORCES' STREET, BY A. WILLARD.